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VOL. XXIV NO. 123 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1936 TWENTY PAGES

President Hits Hard: Scaremongers Unmasked

"I Want To Avoid Violence"

Manifesto Of 21 Betrays Partnership With British Imperialism

CRY OF RELIGION IN DANGER EXPOSED

("CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE.)

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, gives a lie direct to the bogey of "Religion in Danger" raised by the Manifesto of the Twenty-one, in an exclusive interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" just before his departure.

No Religion In It

To say that preaching of Socialist doctrines was to endanger religion was, the Punditji said, to display to the world that there is no valid argument to advance against it. There was no question of religion at all when one discussed economic doctrines. Pundit Jawaharlal added: "I did not know that the Twenty-one were the High Priests or Arch Exponents of Religion."

Their Astounding Ignorance

Pundit Jawaharlal reiterated his faith in Socialism and said that he stood by every word of what he had said at Lucknow as President of the Congress. He was of the view that criticism of his advocacy of Socialism was based largely on astounding ignorance of Socialism and Communism.

Whose Safety Is In Danger?

"All the world knows that those, whose personal safety is in danger in this country, are the advocates of Independence and Socialism, not those who champion valiantly the cause of vested interest and British Imperialism", the Congress President said in reply to the fear about personal safety in the Manifesto.

I Take Orders From Congress

In reply to the criticism about his advocating Socialism in spite of the Indian National Congress not accepting his views he said:—

"It is for my comrades of the Congress to consider. I take orders from the Congress and from no other authority."

He added that the immediate issue before the country was not Socialism but the national political freedom of the country.

"I STAND BY MY LUCKNOW SPEECH"

Punditji said: "I am afraid that owing to very busy time in Bombay I have been unable to read fully the various statements that have appeared in the Press regarding my advocacy of Socialism. I should like to examine them in some detail, but I cannot do so at present during the few minutes at my disposal before I leave Bombay. I should like to make it clear, however, that I stand by every word of what I said in my Presidential Address at Lucknow. Criticisms of it are based largely on an astounding ignorance of Socialism and Communism. They are also based, so far as "Big Business" is concerned, in the city as elsewhere, on the instinctive desire of the big vested interests to prevent any change, however beneficial it might be for the country, if it affects them. The Irish Poet Yeats once said: "There is nothing so passionate as Vested Interest disguised as an intellectual conviction."

PASSION AND PREJUDICE

"We have seen some of this passion and prejudice amongst big captains of industry in Bombay, though the understanding of the problems is singularly lacking. Some signatories of the Twenty-one explained Socialism to me in language which would have astonished any person who possessed a glimmering of economic knowledge. This manifesto itself shows where passion leads one to. They talk of religion being in danger. I did not know that the Twenty-one were the High Priests or the Arch Exponents of Religion in the city.

BANKRUPTCY OF REASON

"To talk in this way is to display to the world that they have no valid argument to advance. There is no question of religion when we discuss economic doctrines. Religion should have the fullest freedom provided it does not take the form of vested interest and does not exploit others under this guise. The bringing in of religion in this manifesto shows once again how the vested interests have exploited it to their advantage.

PERSONAL SAFETY

The second argument is an equally surprising one. We are told, that the personal safety of the Twenty-one is in danger. All the world knows that those whose personal safety is in danger in this country are the advocates of Independence and Socialism—not those who champion valiantly the cause of Vested Interest or British Imperialism.

ULTIMATELY THE SAME

"Socialism and Communism, so far as ideals and objectives are concerned, are identical or almost so. The differences come in regard to the various methods of approach to the problem. Both accept the general philosophy of Marxism in regard to the interpretation of history and current events.

"I accept the general philosophy, though I do not accept every Communist dogma in relation to it. I want to apply the philosophy in India to understand what is happening here and to fit it in with the peculiar conditions and the historical outlook of the Indian people. I want to fit the

(Continued on page 19 Col. 3.)

ITALY REPEATS ALLEGATIONS

Story Of Supply Of Dum Dum Bullets To Abyssinia

GENEVA, May 22.

The Italian Note to the League repeats the charges that British companies supplied Dum Dum bullets to the Abyssinian Army. It states that Marshal Badoglio reported on April 26 that in the battle of Lake Ashangi and in the subsequent pursuit, 2,000 Dum Dum bullets were captured some of which were proved to have been manufactured in England. The allegations are backed by photographs of bullets with markings similar to those used in British manufactures, Kynoch Limited and Eley Brothers.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL OFFICIAL'S DENIAL

LONDON, May 22.

An official of the Imperial Chemical Industries, who now control the companies mentioned in the Italian Note to the League, said that the type of label photographed had not been used since 1913. The cartridges were of the type sent to Abyssinia for big game hunting. "Dum Dum bullets have never been supplied for military purposes".—Reuter.

DRASTIC TARIFF INCREASES

CANBERRA, May 22.

Drastic tariff increases and licensing system of a wide range on foreign goods are features of the new trade policy announced by Mr. Gullett in the House of Representatives.

The policy will affect mainly the United States and Japan.

It is designed to divert over two million worth of sterling of Australia's import trade from "indifferent" customers to British and other customers.

Of Australian goods specific duties will be substituted for "ad valorem" on foreign cotton and artificial silk goods.

The new plan will divert a million worth of sterling trade to Britain.—Reuter.

FORTIFYING CAPE HARBOUR

Pirow Will Discuss Matter With British Govt.

CAPE TOWN, May 22.

A number of questions of Imperial importance, including vital matters connected with Empire defence, such as fortyfying the harbour of Cape Town with a view to safeguarding the alternative route to the East, are expected to be discussed in London by Mr. Pirow, Minister of Defence, who sailed for England by "Carnarvon Castle" this afternoon at the invitation of the British Government.

Representatives of the Governments of Canada and Australia, who are already in London, will Reuter is informed, take advantage of Mr. Pirow's presence to discuss matters of common interest with him.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN HOLY CITY

JERUSALEM, May 22.

British troops are now in evidence everywhere. Their mere presence is exerting a salutary effect on incipient rioting. Steel helmeted Scottish soldiers, in shirtsleeves and kilts with fixed bayonets, guard the main points. British constables carrying rifles, and native police, with heavy pickhandles and shields, are doing beat duty. All approaches to the walled old city are manned by strong detachments who carefully search all enfering and leaving for arms. Despite the tension, the usual crowds of worshippers attended the Friday prayers in the Mosque of Omar.—Reuter.

MACKAY HANGED

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.

Mackay was hanged at 19/00 B. S. T. "There is nothing to worry about—we are ready," Mackay told the gaoler before he and his American companion, Kristy, went to the gallows. The condemned men made an ample breakfast of bacon, eggs, toast and coffee.—Reuter.

ASSAM RID OF TERRORISM

Govt. To Give Amnesty Before Inaugurating Reforms

CALCUTTA, May 22.

A local paper undersands from reliable source hat the Assam Government proposes to release in October next all persons detained under the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The paper further understands that the Government has been impressed by the success of the anti-terrorist propaganda in the province and has marked with satisfaction the veering round of public opinion on the side of the Government to fight the menace.

Terrorist movement has been gradually on the wane in the province and public opinion has grown in volume against the cult of terrorism.

The Government considers this to be a very hopeful sign and with a view to creating better atmosphere for inauguration of the Reformed Constitution, the Assam Government proposes to make this gesture.—United Press.

Willingdon Hopes Congressmen Will Work New Reforms

TELLS FIRMNESS WILL BRING LOYALTY OF PEOPLE TO BRITISH CROWN

LONDON, May 22.

A very distinguished company was present at the East India Association's "At Home" this afternoon to welcome Lord and Lady Willingdon including Lord Zetland, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Austen Chamberlain and a great gathering of the Anglo-Indian community.

Lord Willingdon, responding to the welcome proposed by Lord Zetland, declared, he had left a peaceful and more contented India. He believed that the economic condition of India was slowly and steadily improving. He honestly and sincerely believed that if the British administration in future,—as he was sure it would be,—was firm, sympathetic and consistent, India would remain absolutely loyal. As long as the Sovereign was King Emperor of India, and would become a more and more helpful partner in working out the destinies of the British Empire.

Lord Willingdon said that he had always been an incorrigible optimist. His optimism to-day was greater than when he left Britain five years ago. Then, he said, he went out with hope and confidence. He came back with complete hope and confidence.

Lord Willingdon paid a tribute to the assistance of his wife in India. He was glad to return to his home land after 23 years. But after sixteen years' life in India, it was no small thing to dig up roots in what had been an engrossing occupation and leave official ties and friendships in a country which he called his second Empire home. "India has been no land of regrets to us. We received nothing but kindness, courtesy and friendship, except in few instances, from all Princes and peoples of India."

Recalling the various homes in which they had lived in India, Lord Willingdon confessed that when he first drove up to the House at Delhi, he felt alarmed that a humble person like himself should reside in such a vast palace. But it was, and his wife made it so, the most delightful home he had ever seen.

Lord Willingdon regretted leaving India for many reasons. But his regret was tempered with the feeling that he had left India in good hands. "I feel that my distinguished successor with, all his knowledge of the Reforms and previous knowledge of India itself, will safely guide the destinies of India and overcome all difficulties in the future—and there may be many, as there generally are in that country."

Referring to the speeches of Congressmen which threatened most terrible things when the Reforms came into being and to upset the whole Constitution, Lord Willingdon declared that his instinct was: "When the toil and trouble and possible turmoil of the general elections for the first provincial elections are over and Ministries are confirmed, the Ministers have settled down and, with the help of their Secretaries, have got to work, they will one and all work and strive for the good of the people put under their charge.

PEACEFUL INDIA

Lord Willingdon could say with gratification that he left to his successor a peaceful India where the relations between the two races were better than for many long years. It was true that many Indians insisted on fostering a feeling of distrust, believing that the British had a machiavellian desire to do for an Imperial Purpose something which was going to help Britain and not for the good of India. Thus they did not believe the sincerity of our wish to lead them to responsible Government. But it was certain that these people were decreasing in numbers. He was sorry to say that there were some of their own fellow countrymen who still endeavoured to keep up an artificial system of the superiority of the British over the Indians which he always deeply deplored and had fought to the utmost. But he believed these difficulties were lessening and hoped would soon entirely disappear.

THEN AND NOW

Lord Willingdon, recalling the position as it was when he arrived in India, pointed out that in the first eighteen months he had to deal with the financial crisis, (in which connection he paid a cordial tribute to Sir George Schuster's assistance), recurdescene of terrorism in Bengal, Red Shirt movement in the North-West Frontier, serious outbreak of civil disobedience and nonpayment of rent in the United Provinces, rebellion in Burma, and trouble in Kashmir, both the latter necessitating despatch of troops. But looking back on the five years, he was filled with the utmost gratitude at the wonderful way in which, once they knew that the policy of the Government would be firm, sure and consistent, the services restored entirely the authority of the Government.

ZETLAND'S PRAISE

Lord Zetland, paying a tribute to Lord Willingdon, declared that his services to the Empire had never been surpassed in the long line of distinguished British Administrators. Reuter.

Cricket News P. 7.

New Government Of India Loan

ISSUED AT 2-3/4 P. C.: REDEEMABLE IN 1948-52

The Bombay Office of the Reserve Bank of India will open at 10 a. m. (S. T.) on Tuesday, May 26th 1936 to receive applications for the new Government of India 2¾ per cent Loan 1948-52.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for an issue of at 2¾ per cent Loan, 1948-52, will be received on the 26th May 1936. Subscriptions will be in the form of cash.

The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscription amounts approximately to Rs. 12 crores (nominal value), and in any case not later than the close of business on the 26th May, 1936. If the total subscription exceeds Rs. 12 crores (nominal value) approximately, partial allotment will be made.

The loan will be 2¾ Per Cent Loan, 1948-52, issued at Rs. 100 per cent and redeemable at par not earlier than 1948 and not later than 1952.

DATE OF REPAYMENT.

2. If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 1st June 1952, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par, on or after the 1st June 1948, on giving three calendar months notice in the "Gazette of India."

ISSUE PRICE

3. The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for

INTEREST.

4. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent per annum from the 1st June 1936. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st June and the 1st December, and will be liable to income-tax.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

5. The loan will be issued in the form of—

(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(ii) Promissory Notes

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

6. Applications for the loan must be for not less than Rs. 5,000 (nominal) and must be for a multiple of Rs. 100.

7. Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and at the branches of the Reserve Bank of India at Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi.

8. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

9. Applications must be accompanied by the necessary payment in cash or by cheque.

Cheques accompanying applications presented at an office of the Reserve Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Manager of the office. Cheques accompanying applications presented at the branch of the Reserve Bank of India at Cawnpore, Lahore or Karachi should be drawn in favour of the Currency Officer.

10. If partial allotment is made, a proportionate refund will be made at the time of issue of the new securities. No interest will be paid on the amounts so refunded.

11. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent to Scheduled Banks and recognised brokers on accepted applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

Luck Favours E. Khandesh Village

Venue Of Next Session Of Congress

FOONA, May 22.

After a meeting lasting close on eight hours the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to-night decided to hold the next Congress Session near Faizpur in East Khandesh.

A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Shankerrao Deo as its Provincial President.

The next meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on August 2, when the proper Reception Committee will be elected.—A.P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 22.

By three-fifths majority the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting held to-day approved of holding the next session of the Indian National Congress in village in preference to the city.

Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee presided. Out of 44 members of the Provincial Congress Commitee about 40 members attended the meeting. Besides these, about 150 Congressmen from different districts of Maharashtra attended as visitors.

The meeting was open to the Press.

The meeting first passed a condolence resolution on Dr. Ansari's death, all present rising in their seats. The meeting then adopted the minutes of the last meeting held at Thana.

VENUE OF CONGRESS

Discussion then started about fixing the venue for the next Congress Session when the House seemed to be sharply divided over the point as to whether the session be held in city or village.

The debate lasted for about three hours and the consensus of the whole assembly was then taken when 107 stood for village and 95 for city.

The House proper then divided on this point and the proposal

(Continued on page 19, col. 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for Educated, Cultured Eighteen years Brahmin bride, a young, handsome bridegroom of good status. Write strictly confidential, Box No. 6187, "Bombay Chronicle."

A Hindu Widower, without children, aged 43, earning monthly salary 600, wishes to enter into negotiations with a well-educated young lady of advanced views with a view to matrimony. No caste restriction. No objection virgin widow. Correspondence confidential. Write Box 6180, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted B.A., B.T.s strong in History, Geography and Sanskrit, for a local High School. Apply sharp stating the minimum salary required to Box No. 6179, "Bombay Chronicle."

European Firm require energetic and experienced salesman on nominal salary plus commission to sell High Class Decorative and Industrial Paints, etc., of proved quality. Apply Box No. 3220, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.T.'s, S.T.C.'s, M.A.'s and competent graduates strong in English, Science, Gujrati, Marathi and Sanskrit to teach the high school classes on a reasonable salary. Apply Principal Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. (3196).

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master for a Cotton Mill in Bengal working Double Shift. Must possess a sound knowledge of Size, Mixing, both for Finer (upto 100s) and Coarser Counts, Dobby and Jacquard Designs, with a good control over labour. Only first class and hard working men need apply, with references and testimonials stating age and salary expected, to Box No. 6182, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. A Professor of English for the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, to be started in June 1936 (subject to Government sanction). Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Ahmedabad, so as to reach him on or before the 25th of May. (3174)

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Superintendents and Special Superintendents in all the Districts of Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100—20—300 and Rs. 100—10—200 p.m. respectively with Establishment and Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—C. A. Panchal, Esq., F.F.S., M.S.D.S. and S.T.B. (Lond.) Corporate Certified Public Secretary, Costing, Accountant and Statistician, Provincial Superintendent. Bank Road, Dharwar. (6151).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Supervising Clerk for soap and toilet packing department. One with experience need only apply Swastik Oil Mills, Wadala. (6198).

Wanted for the South Indian Education Society School, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay: One Science B.A., L.T., Two intertrained teachers and a Sanskrit Pandit, with a good knowledge of English. Apply to Honorary Secretary. (3242).

Wanted—A Professor of English, an experienced B.A., B.T., and an M.A., L.T. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary, Hindi knowing will be preferred. Sethia Jain Charitable Institute, Bikaner. (6202).

Wanted—A Stenographer well qualified in English, Shorthand speed 150, typing 40, knowledge of Hindi preferred. Salary Rs. 100. No application—call personally at Somerset House, Warden Road, between 8-30 and 9-30 a.m. (3245)

Wanted two laundry clerks experienced in dry cleaning, overseers, typists, nurses and (doctors for foreign Govt.). Consult personally Secretary, Employment Specialists, 95, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (6197).

Wanted—Graduate Lady Teachers preferably with B.T. or S.T.C. qualifications for the Society's Girls' High School. Apply stating optional subjects and previous experience with copies of testimonials if any to Honorary Secretaries, Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nawroji Street, Bombay 2. (6199).

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Wireless, Radio and Broadcasting. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on 2 annas. Royal Telegraph and Railway Duties College, Dadar, Bombay. (6203).

Mahomedan Doctors M.B.B.S., Lady Doctors L.C.P.S. & M.B.B.S., Graduate Teachers (either sex), B.A., B.Sc., B.T., S.T.C., and Undergraduates, Stenographers, Accountants, Mechanical Electrical Engineers, Spinning Masters to consult for appointments to G. M. Dalal, 14, Hamam Street, Raja Bahadur Mansion, 2nd floor, Fort. (6205)

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam— Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Managers and Special Managers in the District of Bijapur, Dharwar, Karwar, Colaba, Thana and Ahmednagar on monthly salaries of Rs. 110-20-300 (annual) and Rs. 100-10-200 (annual) respectively with Establishment and Pension. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned with credentials: N. R. Asundi, Esq., Provincial Manager, 13, Fort, Belgaum. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should reach: Samuel North Brook Pauls, Esq., Provincial Manager, Kachergalli Bungalow, Opp: District Court, Belgaum, or M. S. Menoki, Esq., Inspector of Branches, Eranhipalam P. O. Via Calicut, Malabar. (6159)

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let Dani Bungalow on Seaside, Walkeshwar Road. Rent moderate. Apply within. Phone No. 42544. (6166).

To Let: Well Ventilated and lighted Blocks and half blocks with all conveniences. Rents moderate. Chitnis Building, Wadia Street, Tardeo. Apply fourth floor. (6200).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Airy, modern, single, double rooms. Rent Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 in oil painted C. M. Mitha Sons Buildings, near Lower Parel, B. B. Rly. Station. (6201).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Be Let—A decent Flat, Girgaon, Benham Hall Lane, Joshi Building. Six Rooms and Terrace. Apply: R. P. Joshi, Ahmed Chambers, Lamington Road, Opp. Pathe. (6191).

Tardeo Meher Mansion, Wadia Street. Rooms and flats to let. Apply on premises or Estates Valuation and Engineering Co., 15, Stock Exchange Building, Fort. 'Phone 20669. (6204).

44. MEDICAL.

Piles. If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish life-long cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers through Postal instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (6092)

Admissions now are open for Cambridge December examination. Term begins on the 1st of June. Ensure early admissions. Classes regularly conducted. Staff efficient. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road. (3196).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6088).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3217)

Mr. Keulencar of Goa has made a Grammar of a new language composed by himself. (6206).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents on Rs. 60 p.m. to secure orders for 1937 Calendars and to sell shares. Apply to the Popular Playing Card & Calendar Co., Ltd., 57, Simla Street, Calcutta. (3150).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Soda Factory a going concern—with up to date machineries. Owner retires. A good chance for investors in business. Box No. 6149, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Dispensary in mill area Parel. Apply Dr. Langrana, Habib Building, DeLisle Road(Lower Parel. (6161.)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from building contractors for the construction of a building for M. B. Borkar at Khed Gully, Gokhale Road, Dadar. For plans, specifications, etc., apply to Mr. M. M. Patel, Architect, 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 6193

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1936, at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1936.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in place of one retiring.
(4) To elect Auditors for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th June, 1936, both days inclusive

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents

21st May, 1936. 3237

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
AND
In the matter of the ASHOK INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, duly convened and held at its Registered Office at Ahmedabad on the 9th day of February, 1936, the following resolution was passed and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the 24th day of February, 1936, the said resolution set out below was duly confirmed as a special resolution, viz:—

"Resolved that the following change in clause II of the Memorandum of Association be made:—

Delete "In Ahmedabad." The clause as altered is read as under: "The registered office of the Company will be situate in the Bombay Presidency."

Dated, May 16, 1936.
(Sd.) RANCHHODLAL AMRATLAL
Chairman.

A petition has been made in the Court of the District Judge at Ahmedabad for confirmation of the said alteration in the Memorandum of Association and the said petition has been fixed for hearing on the 26th day of June, 1936.

(Sd.) PRAMOD C. BHAT,
Pleader for the Company.
Khadia, Ahmedabad.
Dated 16-5-1936. 3243

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Public Notices.

THE J. N. TATA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Navsari (B. B. & C. I. Ry.)

The first term of Mechanical Engineering, Cabinet-making and Workshop Apprentice Courses, will begin from 15th June, 1936. Candidates desiring to join Mechanical Engineering Course must have passed English Standard VI. No particular qualifications are required for Cabinet making and Workshop Apprentice Courses. Students passing in the final examination of Mechanical Engineering are awarded the diploma of D.M.E. from this Institute. Our Institute possesses a fully equipped workshop, different types of engines, boiler, etc., and competent staff. The students are thoroughly trained theoretically as well as practically to enable them to be competent engineers. There is also Hostel accommodation for the students of the Institute. Navsari has bracing climate and cheap living. Those who desire to join the Institute should send in their applications before 10th June, 1936. For prospectus apply with 1-1/4 anna stamp to the Superintendent. 3095

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 826 of 1936.

PRANJIVAN PITAMBER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Parsi Wada, without the Fort of Bombay on behalf of himself and on behalf of all other Creditors of Hiralal Gordhandas Budhadeo, deceased, late of Bombay Hindu. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) ARUN HIRALAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Minor under the age of 18 years by his Guardian-ad-litem Indira, widow of Hiralal Gordhandas Budhadeo, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) INDIRA, widow of Hiralal Gordhandas Budhadeo also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3) Dr. SHIVSHANKER RAMCHANDRA SONEJI, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendants.

To,
The Creditors of the Estate of HIRALAL GORDHANDAS BUDHADEO (Deceased).

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 7th day of May, 1936 NOTICE is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiff has filed the above Suit in this Hon'ble Court on behalf of himself and the other Creditors of the estate of Hiralal Gordhandas Budhadeo deceased against the Defendants praying for the following Reliefs:—

1. That the Estate of the Deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
2. That for the said purpose all necessary accounts may be taken and directions given and enquiries held.
3. That it may be declared that there is due to the Plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3,500 together with interest thereon at 7-1/2 per cent per annum from the 1st day of May, 1936, out of the estate of the deceased.
4. That the 3rd Defendant or some other fit and proper persons may be appointed Receiver of the said estate with all necessary powers mentioned in paragraph 12 of the Plaint.
5. For an Interim Receiver in terms of Clause 4 above.
6. That the costs of the Plaintiff may be provided for.

AND

7. That the Plaintiff may have such further and other Reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of this Suit is fixed for the 13th day of July, 1936.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 21st day of May, 1936.
KHANDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 3239

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 492 of 1936.

SOONDERDAS LALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) LALJI SHAMJI and (2) BACHUBHAI LALJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs. Lalji Shamji and Co., at Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendants.

To,
BACHUBHAI LALJI,
the 2nd defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a suit in this Court against you and your co-defendant for Rs. 1,500 for principal and interest at 2 per cent per month from 6-3-1936 till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment due under a writing dated 6-2-1936 you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the advertisement hereof exclusive of the day of such advertisement for leave to appear to and to defend the said suit. In default of your obtaining such leave or appearance or defence the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,500 and interest as aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 18th day of March, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

This 18th day of March, 1936.
Messrs. GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 3238

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities and debts belonging to DHANRUP RASAJEE also spelt as (Rasujee and Rusujee) alias DHANRUPJI KESHRIMAL, late of Bombay Swetamber Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff and Commission Agent, ordinarily residing at No. 67, Dhunji Street, without the Fort in Bombay .... Deceased.

KESHRIMAL DHANROOPJI, of Bombay, Swetamber Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff and Commission Agent residing at House No. 67, Dhunji Street, without the Fort in Bombay, the only son and heir and next of kin of the deceased .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

J. H. MAJMUDAR.

The 8th day of May, 1936.
Messrs. JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 3218

Reward Rs. 100 MAGIC RING

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigation, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.

Price Rs. 2 Only.

BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE, PANCHPOTA .... BENGAL, (B.C.)

Public Notices.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at 355, Hornby Road, Petit Building, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1936, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and the Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1933 and 1934.
2. To appoint two members in the Managing Committee in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Honorary Auditors for the years 1935 and 1936.

By order of the Managing Committee,
JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary.
3236

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOWROJALI DOSSA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (whereof a lease for 999 years has been agreed to be given to the vendor by the Bombay Municipality) together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (being Plot No. 109A of the Sandhurst Road Estate of the Bombay Municipality) containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3184 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 69/1721 of Mandvi Division and bounded on the East by Plot No. 110 belonging to the Bombay Municipality on the West by the property of Ebrahim Pradhan on the North by Plot No. 109B of the Bombay Municipality and now belonging to the vendor Nowrozali Dossa and on the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4137 (1) and Street Nos. 62-64 Sandhurst Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1936
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3222.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY, THE 31ST MAY, 1936, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Bungalow at Jehanbordi via Golvad Station on B. B. & C. I. Rly. line.

Sale of Immovable property known as "Billimoria's Bungalow" with furniture and fittings therein on the day as above under instructions from the Owner.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 20 Gunthas (2420 sq. yds.) together with the dwelling house standing thereon with furniture, fittings, electric installation, dynamo, etc. therein situate at Bordi, and known as "Zai Dhodwada Gavthan Plots."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Owner at 24—26, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Hyland Co., of complete Flat furniture, Godrej double mirror door steel cabinet, Godrej "C" quality 33 inches Safe, Chubb 24 inches Safe, 54 inches double door fire proof safe, 54 inches Milner English Safe, Electric Cabinet Gramophone, Singer foot Machine, Remington Portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Zunda Cabinet, A. C. Fans, Marble E. figure lamps, Hall Carpet, A. C. Ice Frigidaire Glassware, etc.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP MATERIALS AT JHANSI, G. I. P. RLY., SUB-DEPOT STORES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above place on Monday, the 1st June 1936 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), materials such as tools, pipes, tanks, rubber and leather scrap, casks, locks, hose pipes, lamps, frames, benches, iron and brass weights, seats, buckets, furniture, benches, cases, files, kegs, drums, steel barrels, tins, timber scrap, bodies, iron scrap, electric materials, etc.

A deposit of 10 per cent in cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOWER MAHIM, NEW PARBHADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. S. F. B. Tyabji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jayanand Krishnanath Kirtikar pursuant to the power, reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd. June, 1933, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax land, with buildings situate at Lower Mahim, admeasuring about 3399 square yards and bearing Street Nos. 368, 157 to 165A, 373, 375A, and bounded on the East partly by the land forming part of the family property of the Mortgagor, partly by Dharamshalla and partly by New Parbhadevi Road, on the West by Public Road, on the North by the property of Ganpatrao Kothare and partly by the property of Mohomedally Abdeally Lokhandwalla and on the South by the property of Balwantrao Gangadhar and Trimbak Gangadhar.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land admeasuring about 155 square yards, situate at Lower Mahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. S. F. B. Tyabji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at P. & O. Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE

SUNDAY 24th MAY

at 10-30 a. m. morning

LOTUS PICTURES, LTD.

present

ORIGINAL

"SARANGADHARA"

Featuring:

SANGITHA VIDWAN SRINIVASAN

T. M. SARADAMBAL

BEST SOUND RECORDING

Every word rings like a Rupee

Rare dances of the troupe of Miss AZURI

Produced at Wadia Movietone and will be screened at

PLAZA

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The alleged assailant, arrested on the night of 27th April in the bungalow of the Agent of H. E. H. Nizam, was further remanded in the Girgaum Court to June 5 to enable the police to investigate the accused's connection in similar cases of housebreaking and theft.

Besides the Gurkha watchman who was injured on the night in question died in the K. E. M. Hospital on 29th April. The accused is to be charged under 302 I.P.C. for murder also

Kantilal Mangaldas who is alleged to have robbed a visitor to a Hindu Hotel of diamonds valued at Rs. 1,617 was placed on a remand application before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

It was stated that Subrao Manikath, a diamond merchant went to a Hindu Hotel to have a meal yesterday. He took his coat off and left it hanging on the peg in the room and had his meals. Later he missed his purse containing diamonds valued at Rs. 1,617. As the accused, was seen entering the room, he was suspected of the theft and arrested by the police.

The Magistrate granted the application for remand in custody for a fortnight.

At about 10 p.m. on Wednesday last, the Station-master of Malad (B. B. & C. I.) received information that a man was lying injured by the side of the up through line about a few hundred yards to the south of the station. He was injured and unconscious. He was sent to the K. E. M. Hospital and died at noon next day.

This man was Pandoo Mahadoo, a carpenter, aged about 40. According to his wife, he had gone to work on a building on the other side of the Railway line.

It is surmised that he must have been attempting to cross the line in the dark, to go to his house and must have been knocked down by a through up train which passed the spot at about 8-19 p.m.

At the inquest held to-day the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

How a head gate-keeper of a Cinema was beaten and stabbed, for trying to prevent unauthorised persons selling tickets outside the theatre, was narrated before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Mazgaon, to-day.

In moving for the remand of Farad Kabad and Lalkhan Jumakhan, the police alleged that the accused persons used to sell tickets outside the Coronation Takies situated at Grant Road. The complainant who is the gate-keeper of the theatre objected to this practice.

The accused were put out at this and wanted to take revenge.

At about 2 p.m. yesterday five persons, among whom, were the two accused, came and threatened the gate-keeper. He tried to move them off, but they caught hold of him and assaulted him. A police constable came up and arrested the two accused. The others ran away.

The complainant sustained an incised wound on the left buttock and a contused wound on the head and is detained in the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The accused were remanded to police custody till the 1st of June 1936.

COMPLAINANT LEAVES COURT BEFORE HEARING BEGINS

The Captain of a ship, who alleged that he had been insulted, slapped and intimidated by the husband of a lady, in whose flat he was found at night, having gone there, as he claims, to repair a fan, figured as complainant against the husband, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, to-day.

Capt. A. V. Peterson charged Dr. Thomson Wells of Colaba with having on March 26 last, insulted him by calling him a "bloody liar" when he denied having made overtures to the doctor's wife, and with having slapped him.

COMPLAINANT ABSENT

The complaint was dismissed as Capt. A. V. Peterson who was in Court in the morning had left before the case was called out for hearing.

It was sated that Capt. Petersoin had intimated that he had gone to rejoin his ship which was to sail to-day.

Mr. Fazal Khairaz representing Dr. Thomson Wells stated that the complaint was vexatious and false. It was his client who should have filed a complaint on much graver charges.

The complainant had deliberately evaded going into the witness box and he therefore asked for process against Captain Peterson.

Mr. Khairaz stated the story of the ship sailing to-day was a myth.

The Magistrate in dismissing the complaint and discharging the accused observed that inquiries be made and if the complainant had not left Bombay, Mr. Khairaz may renew his application on Monday.

The complainant in this case stated that he was a Captain on board a steamer and had been working with a firm of Painters and Decorators for the past three months.

WENT FOR REPAIRS

On March 26, he went to the flat of Mrs. Thomson Wells to repair a fan. After the fan was repaired she invited him to have a cup of tea.

At 10 p.m. Dr. Thomson Wells came home and accused him of making overtures to his wife. He denied the charge and Dr. Thomson Wells thereupon said he had seen what was going on and called him a "bloody liar" and slapped his face.

On April 30 the complainant was again seen talking to Mrs. Thomson Wells by the Doctor at about 9-15 p.m.. He was called a "black swine" and slapped and challenged to fight. The complainant refused to fight and lodged this complaint.

PREVENTING POLICE COURT CONGESTION

Changes Introduced In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Several important changes in the Bankshall Police Courts have been introduced which add considerably to the comforts of litigants and the public generally.

The main entrance gateway is now open only at 10 a. m. with the object of preventing the congregation of touts and other undesirables from entering the compound. When the gateway is opened at 10 a. m. a police officer is on duty and he endeavours to prevent undesirables from entering. Lately, a raid was carried out and several alleged touts were taken into custody and placed on trial. They are at present on bail pending the disposal of the matter.

To prevent congestion motor cars and taxis are not allowed to park in the compound. Shopkeepers and vendors of goods have been instructed not to throw refuse about the place with the result that the compound now presents a clean appearance. Again, policemen are placed at the main staircase to prevent the activities of touts and so prevent people from being unnecessarily worried.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN FAILS

Driver's Pluck Saves Disaster

PATNA, May 22.

The report has just been received from Siwan of an attempt to wreck the 4 Down Passenger between Pachrukhi and Daronda on the B. N. W. Railway made on Monday by placing several iron bars across the lines at rail joints.

On the train passing two such bars with jerks the driver stopped the same and removed the bars, continuing the journey without any further incident.

Four urchins below 10 years of age have been arrested in this connection. Further investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

PARIJAT PICTURES' (Sangli)

"ANDHERI DUNIYA"

ENTERS INTO ITS

2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK

A Picture that Hundreds Admired for its MASTERLY treatment & SWEET Music

Starring:—

CHINTAMANRAO KOLHATKAR Maharashtra's Great Character actor

with

G. MOHITE, D. MALWANKAR, MASTER DINANATH, PREMA BORKAR, JAITUNBAI and Others.

A SAD SAGA OF 'GOD'S NEGLECTED SONS'

AT

MAJESTIC

CINEMA:—:GIRGAUM.

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

SAHARA GOLD

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore.

The Subscription List will be opened on 25th May, 1936 and will be closed on 10th June, 1936.

The Mysore Paper Mills, Limited, BANGALORE

(Incorporated under the Mysore Companies Regulation VII of 1917).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Divided Into 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

To be paid as follows:—

Rs. 2 per share on application
Rs. 2 per share on allotment

and the balance in calls of Rs. 2 each per share at intervals of not less than two months between each call.

The Government of Mysore have agreed to take up 25,000 shares.

DIRECTORS:

1. RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA DIWAN BAHADUR K. MATTHAN, B.A., Retired Member of Council, Chairman, The Board of Management, The Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravati, Chairman & Managing Director, The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Bangalore (Government Director & Chairman).
2. M. Ct. M. CHIDAMBARAM CHETTYAR, Esq., Chairman, Board of Directors, United India Life Insurance Co., Director, Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, "Bedford House," Vepery, Madras.
3. RAO BAHADUR V. THIRUVENGADATHAN CHETTY, Managing Partner, Messrs. Hoe & Co., Madras.
4. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY, Esq., M.L.C., President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Director, The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore, and Chairman, Board of Directors, Vysya Bank, Limited, Bangalore.
5. CAPT. RAO SAHEB A. THANGAVELU MUDALIAR, Merchant, Director, The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore. "The Mansion," Spencer Road, Bangalore.
6. D. N. SIRUR, Esq., of N. Sirur & Co., Managing Agents, The Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, and Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore, Merchant, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
7. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO SINDIA, Esq., M.L.C., Merchant and Partner, Sri Ramakrishna Oil Mills, Director & Secretary, B. C. L. Rv. Co., Ltd., Bangalore.
8. M. MACHAYA, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.), Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore (Government Director).
9. M. VENKATANARANAPPA, Esq., B.A., Secretary to Government, Development Department, Bangalore (Government Director).

SECRETARY:

M. L. NARASIMHA IYENGAR, Esq., B.A., B.E., A.M.I.E., "Santhi Bhavan," Seshadri Road, Bangalore.

AUDITORS:

S. R. MANDRE, Esq., M.A., B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A., Incorporated Accountant (London), 471, Nagarthapet, Bangalore City.
BRAHMAYYA & CO., Incorporated Accountants & Registered Accountants, 121, Armenian Street, Madras.

BANKERS:

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Bangalore.
THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD., Bangalore.

LEGAL ADVISER:

A. R. NAGESWARA IYER, Esq., F.A., B.L. Government Advocate, Bangalore.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

"SANTHI BHAVAN," Seshadri Road, Bangalore.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to manufacture pulp and paper at Bhadravati in the Mysore State.

2. At present the consumption of paper per head of the population is very low in India and it can be confidently expected that with the spread of education, the consumption will increase much more rapidly hereafter. The present demand is met to the extent of about 45,000 tons by the Mills in India and the balance of about 68,000 tons is imported from abroad and of this, the quantity subject to the protective duty is about 11 000 tons. Though it is not possible to manufacture at present in India all the varieties imported it is believed that a fairly good percentage could be replaced by local manufacture.

3. There is at present a protective duty of 1-1|4 anna per lb. on printing paper which contains no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content, writing paper, and all other sorts not specially mentioned in the schedule. Even the Revenue Duty on the unprotected varieties of paper varies from 25 to 30 per cent. 'ad valorem'. Wood pulp is subject to a protective duty of Rs. 56-4-0 per ton. The present scheme of protection expires in March 1939 but it is hoped that suitable assistance will be continued to the industry.

4. During the last few years considerable research and investigations have been made in the use of bamboo as a raw material for the manufacture of Pulp and the initial difficulties have been overcome and processes perfected to suit the raw material.

5. The Paper Mills that are now working in India are mostly in Bengal and near Bombay. A mill is being put into operation near Rajahmundry. But there is no factory of any magnitude in South India.

6. Bhadravati offers exceptional facilities for the establishment of a pulp and paper plant.

It is situated on the banks of a perennial river, the Bhadra, and the large quantity of water required for the plant is easily available and the water is of good quality

For the supply of raw materials required for the Iron and Steel Works, tramways radiate from Bhadravati and run for a total length of about 100 miles through dense forests where wood and bamboo grow in abundance. Systematic operations for the collection of firewood are being conducted and other facilities are easily available, so that the bamboo can be cut and transported to the factory site at very favourable rates. Recently the Forest Department of the Government of Mysore have made a detailed survey of the bamboo resources and have come to the conclusion that a much larger quantity than what is required for the proposed plant is easily available within economic distance of Bhadravati. Full allowance has been made on the basis of the known data for the seeding and death of bamboo.

The Mills are proposed to be located close to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and power, railway siding, workshop and other facilities can be arranged on advantageous terms. Sufficient trained and ordinary labour is available.

Bhadravati also forms a convenient distributing centre for the State of Mysore, the Southern Mahratta country, Hyderabad and some of the Districts of the Madras Presidency, which form its favourable geographical market.

The facilities available should make the operations economical in spite of the distance from the coal fields which increases the cost of coal.

7. The plant proposed to be installed is designed to manufacture daily 17 tons of Chemical Pulp, which will be mostly utilised for the manufacture of about 15 tons of writing, printing, Badami paper, typewriting paper and wrappings, including certain varieties of paper not at present made in India. The small surplus of about 2 tons of Pulp is intended to be sold in India if considered desirable. In designing the plant, the possibility of future extensions of both the pulp and paper departments has been kept in view. The design of the plant is modern and up-to-date and incorporates all improvements calculated to keep down the working costs.

8. The Government of Mysore who have made the preliminary investigations through the Board of Industries and Commerce are prepared to give the following facilities and concessions:—

(a) They will subscribe ten per cent. of the capital.

(b) They will give free of cost the necessary extent of land in close vicinity of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works for the construction of the plant and quarters for the staff.

(c) They will undertake to supply the raw material required, about 14,000 tons of bamboo, at Rs. 12 per ton delivered at the factory sidings. The rate will be subject to revision at the end of five years.

(d) They will supply electric power at .55 of an anna per unit during the day and .35 of an anna during the night.

(e) They will allow the Paper Factory to take the tramway and metre gauge sidings from the tracks of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

(f) They will arrange with the Mysore Iron and Steel Works for hauling wagons between the Mills and the railway station at rates to be mutually agreed upon. They will similarly afford workshop and other facilities to the Mills and medical and educational amenities to the staff.

(g) They will purchase the varieties of paper manufactured by the factory to the extent of their requirements provided quality and price are satisfactory.

9. With the facilities available, it is anticipated that the capital cost can be kept very low. The estimate of the capital outlay is Rs. 21 lakhs, Rs. 19.5 lakhs for buildings, plant, machinery, water-supply, steam plant and electrolyser equipment, fully erected and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the provision of quarters for the staff and other amenities. The working capital required has been calculated at Rs. 4 lakhs.

10. The cost of production of a ton of white paper including depreciation, has been estimated not to exceed Rs. 250 a ton and the net selling price may be taken at Rs. 350 a ton. The normal output should be 4,500 tons of paper and about 600 tons of pulp. Assuming, however, an output of 4,000 tons of paper without any surplus pulp, the margin will be Rs. 4 lakhs a year which should yield a handsome dividend, after providing for the usual reserves.

11. The Company will be under the management of a Board of Directors which will consist of nine members of whom, three including the Chairman, will be nominated by the Government of Mysore. The appointment of the General Manager and that of the Secretary to the Board will be subject to approval of the Government. The qualification of a Director other than a Government Director will be the holding of 500 shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000. The sitting fees of the Directors including the Government Directors, shall be a sum not exceeding Rs. 25 each and in the case of the Chairman a sum not exceeding Rs. 35 for every meeting of the Board attended by them. They will be paid travelling expenses for attending the meetings.

12. None of the Directors has any interest in the promotion of this Company.

13. Preliminary expenses including brokerage will not exceed Rs. 15,000.

14. A brokerage not exceeding 1|4 per cent. will be allowed to Banks or recognised Brokers on all applications for shares submitted by them.

15. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 75 per cent. of the authorized capital.

16. A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

17. Applications for shares should be made in the form accompanying this Prospectus and should be forwarded with the deposit direct to the Company's Registered Office at Bangalore, or the State Huzur Treasury, District and Taluk Treasuries in the Mysore State, The Imperial Bank of India and its branches, and The Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore, and its branches.

18. Subscription List will be closed on 10th June, 1936, or earlier in case the total capital is subscribed before that date.

19. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount of the allotment money.

20. Copies of the Prospectus and forms of application can be had at the following places:—

(a) The Registered Office of the Company at Bangalore;

(b) All Government Treasuries in the Mysore State;

(c) The Imperial Bank of India and its branches;

(d) The Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore, and its branches.

K. MATTHAN,
M. Ct. M. CHIDAMBARAM CHETTYAR,
V. THIRUVENGADATHAN CHETTY,
P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY,
A. THANGAVELU MUDALIAR,
D. N. SIRUR,
M. RAMACHANDRA RAO SINDIA,
M. MACHAYA,
M. VENKATANARANAPPA.

20th May, 1936.

FORM OF APPLICATION WITH RECEIPT ATTACHED.

To,

The MANAGING DIRECTOR,
The MYSORE PAPER MILLS, LIMITED,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

I|We beg to hand you herewith Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 2 per share on..... shares in the abovenamed Company, and I|we request you to allot me|us that number of shares on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I|we agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me|us.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Date..... Specimen Signature.....

THE MYSORE PAPER MILLS LIMITED, BANGALORE.

RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION.

Received this day.....193 , on account of the Mysore Paper Mills, Limited, from Mr.|Mrs.|Messrs.....

..... of.....

the sum of Rs.....(Rupees.....

.....only) being the deposit money of Rs. 2 per share upon.....

..... ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each of the abovenamed Company.

For The Mysore Paper Mills,
Managing Director.

Rs. .....

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

SATURDAY, 23RD MAY

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Harry Farmer, at the Organ of the Granada Tooting.
8-0 p.m. The London Zigeuner Orchestra, directed by Ernest Leggett. Marion Browne (Soprano).
8-45 p.m. "Remembrance of Things Past".
9-15 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Dance Music. Tommy Kinsman and his Band.

Bombay Programmes

SATURDAY, 23RD MAY

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates European Lunch Hour Selections. Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management).
2-0 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. Violin Solos. (South Indian Tunes). K. Ganpathirao.
7-0 p.m. Two Parodies. Presented by L. H. Ghelani. In Gujarati. "Marriage Bondage", "Sufferings of fortune".
7-45 p.m. Commercial News.
8-0 p.m. Hirabai Barodekar. In Classical Songs.
8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. Light Music. Hirabai Barodekar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. New Books.
10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert. Rich and Shemila+Hawaiian Guitar Duets. Eric Price—Banjo Solos —11-0 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programmes

SATURDAY, 23RD MAY

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s

8-0 a.m. "Geeta" by Pt. B. B. Joshi.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Kalangra.
8-20 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-30 a.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Jog.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Maharani Jindan". by Hem Chander Rai.
9-0 a.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan Bhajan.
9-10 a.m. Ghulam Sabir Sarangi —Deo Sakh.
9-20 a.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Punjabi Songs.
9-40 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazals.
1-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Recorded Music.
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Pt. Brij Bhushan "Kab hua ai but-i-begana manish tu apna, Dilo apna hai nahim uspeh bhi qabu apna". (Dagh).
6-10 p.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Thumri Pilu.
6-25 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. "Khiradmando khirad se dur hun main. Bahutkhush hun bahut masrur hun main". (Hafeez).
6-40 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang—Hans Naraini.
6-45 p.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan. Dhurpads. Malang Khan Pikhawaj.
7-0 p.m. Haidar Husain Chughtai. Sitar—Sham Kallian.
7-10 p.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Thumri.
7-25 p.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba —Bhopali
7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "The Ayah and the Dai" by A Lady Doctor.
7-40 p.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Punjabi Song.
7-55 p.m. P. S. Mukherji Sarod —Kedara.
8-0 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi "Akhian we ratin saun na dendian" (A Punjabi Song).
8-10 p.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan. Bhajan.
8-20 p.m. Channu Khan of Lahore. Ghazal.
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "An Indian 19th Century" by Pandit T. N. Zar.
8-45 p.m. I.B.S. Ochestra "Nindon ki Basti".
8-55 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri and Ghazal.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. A Comedy in Hindustani. "Box & Cox".
10-30 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
11-0 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programmes

SATURDAY, 23RD MAY

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s

12-36 p.m. S.B. Time Signal. A Studio Programme by Messrs. T. E. Bevan and Coy. ("Regal" Recording). The Blue Hungarian Band. "I Give my Heart" Film selections. Intro: Good Luck—The Dubarry. Sung by Val Rosing. "A little door, a little key" "A Penny in my Pocket" Ike ("Yoswe Suh") Hatch and his Harlem Stompers. "High Rhythm and low moanin!" "Yes—Suh". London Piano Accordian Band. "Moon over Miami". "Sympathy Waltz". Scott Wood & Six Swingers. "I'd love to take orders from you", You're an eyeful of Heaven" Sung by Miss Joy (The Child Vocalist) "When I grow up" "Animal crackers in my soup", Billy Cotton and Band "Mammy Bong", "Lights Out". The Woodland Serenaders "Morning Serenade" "Pixies' Merry-Go-Round" Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any).
1-36 p.m. Talk: "Peace and Religion" by Bishnu Sarma.
2-6 p.m. Recorded Selections
2-36 p.m. Talk: (a) Cookery Recipes. (b) Life story of a Seamstress, by Bella Halder.
3-6 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.
5-36 p.m. Time Signal. Light Bengali Song. Satyen Chakravarty.
5-46 p.m. Talk: "Ideals of Female education" by U. Biswas, M.A.
6-6 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Abbasuddin Ahmad.
6-21 p.m. Bibhuti Datta.
6-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Paban Biswas—Dhole.
6-51 p.m. A Musical Programme organised by B. K. Nundee. Kumari Anita Bose—Vocal Music. Kumari Aenuka Ghosh—Vocal Music Kumari Manika Roy—Vocal Music. Maharaja Jogindra Nath Roy of Natore—Instrumental Music. J. N. Maitra—Vocal Music.
7-51 p.m. S.B. News in English
8-6 p.m. S.B. A Short Classical Programme, Zamiruddin Khan.
8-26 p.m. S.B. Suraj Prosad Srivastava.
8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. S.B. A Vaudeville Programme from the Studio (Recorded) Alternatively, if reception satisfactory. An Empire Programme —Relayed from Daventry.
9-36 p.m. Dance Music—By the Grand Hotel Orchestra relayed from Prince's Restaurant.
10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).
10-21 p.m. S.B. Dance Music (Continued from "Prince's" Restaurant.

CONGRESS TO MEET IN TOWN OR VILLAGE?

Question Before M. P. C. C. Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 21.

With the arrival of about 50 leading Congressmen from all parts of Maharashtra, stage has been set for the important meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, which begins at the Lokshakti Karyalaya tomorrow.

The most important question that the meeting will be called to consider is regarding the fixing of the venue of the next Congress session, which has been invited to Maharashtra. The first point that the Committee will have to decide in this connection will be as to whether the session should be held in a village or in a city. There is a section among the Congressmen in Maharashtra who say that the session should meet in a village, because, firstly, it would prove economical and secondly, it will create greater contact with the masses who are mostly villagers. Those who favour the view of holding the session in city do so on grounds of convenience. Once this question is settled, the committee would consider the claims of the cities of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Nasik and Ahmednagar for holding the session and finally give the honour to one of them.

SOCIALISTS' MEETING.

The executive committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Socialist party met here last evening with Syt. Achyut Patwardhan in Chair. The meeting decided that only the 'bona fide' members of the party should be allowed to participate in the discussions to be held with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru this afternoon. It further decided that the party shoul ! take part in various Kisan con ! erences that are held in the province and also organise such conferences wherever possible. Meeting then adjourned to Friday.

CORONER ATHAVLE.

"Some light on the social life of Bombay" was the subject of a lucid discourse given by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Coroner of Bombay, under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhan Mala at the Tilak Memorial Hall, last evening, when Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, Barat-law was in the chair.

MAN AND HIS MAKER.

Rao Bahadur Athavle in his address referred among the various social evils of Bombay, to the "Dadas" and the "Primus Stove." He then referred to the worth of several organisations in the social field. Referring to his strictures on Primus stove tragedies, Rao Bahadur Athavle told the audience that some thoughtless persons had wrongly construed his remarks, but thanks to the co-operation of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and several others the evil was fast disappearing. Proceeding the Coroner touched upon the burning topic of the day viz. conversion move of the Harijans. In this connection he asserted that religion was a matter between man and his Maker. Meeting terminated with vote of thanks.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chhoeki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	18 50	11 60
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 25	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 45
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 20
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at	8 50

CHALLENGE TROPHY FOR AERO CLUBS

Bombay Financier's Offer

MADRAS, May 21.

A prominent Bombay financier interested in the promotion of Aviation in India has, it is understood, offered to present a challenge trophy and an annual cash prize of Rs. 3,000 to the best run flying club in India for the year.

The Aero Club of India and Burma to whom the donor communicated his intention, have, it is understood, got into touch with the various Flying Clubs in India with a view to ascertaining their view in regard to a common standard on which to judge the work of the different clubs.

It is likely that the prize may be awarded from the current year, beginning with 1st April last.

The Madras Flying Club, it is learnt, is examining the question as to the recommendations it should make in regard to the rules for the award of the prize. —United Press.

NOTICE

In accordance with the announced policy of the Hydro Electric Companies, the following tariff has been introduced and is now available to all consumers entitled to same.

SCHEDULE T-3

Process Steam Rate.

(Approved by the Boards of the Three Hydro-Electric Companies on 18th March 1936).

APPLICATION OF SCHEDULE. This schedule is applicable only to Industrial Consumers using not less than 500,000 units per annum where steam is an essential element in the manufacturing process.

This schedule is not applicable for break-down, temporary or resale service, nor to consumers normally operating at a power factor of less than 85 lagging.

DESCRIPTION OF SUPPLY. Electrical supply will be furnished under this schedule in accordance with the provisions of the General Conditions and Technical Regulations for factory operation and incidental purposes.

RATE SCHEDULE:

DEMAND CHARGE:

Rs. 2-8-0 per month per KVA of Demand for the first 1000 KVA of Demand;
Rs. 1-8-0 per month per KVA of Demand for the next 1000 KVA of Demand;
Rs. 1-4-0 per month per KVA of Demand for the next 1000 KVA of Demand;
Rs. 1-0-0 per month per KVA of Demand for all excess KVA of Demand;

PLUS

ENERGY CHARGE: .325 anna per unit for the first 150 units per KVA of demand. Used during the month;
.300 anna per unit for all additional units used per month.

KVA OF DEMAND: The "KVA of Demand" to be used for billing purposes shall be taken as the average KVA supplied during the fifteen (15) minute period of maximum use during the month.

The "KVA of Demand" determined shall be the product of the virtual value of the voltage by the virtual value of the current in the circuit or circuits at the point of supply.

MINIMUM MONTHLY BILL: The minimum monthly bill will be the demand charge based upon the "KVA of Demand," which shall in no case be less than 65% of the KVA supplied during the fifteen (15) minute period of maximum use during the eleven preceding months.

PROMPT-PAYMENT DISCOUNT: A cash discount of 2% will be allowed on the consumer's monthly bill if paid within 10 days from date of submission.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Managing Agents:—**TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES, LIMITED.**

LATE SIR M. RAMCHANDRA RAO

Bombay Liberals' Condolence

The Secretary writes:

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Monday last, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association have heard with great regret the death of Sir M. Ramchandra Rao, who for many years was a prominent member of the Liberal Party and was the President of the National Liberal Federation in 1933. The country loses in him an earnest and patriotic worker and the Council extend to his family their sympathy in their sad bereavement."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne, laid the foundation stone of the Stadium of the Cricket Club of India on Friday.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Sud 3, 1992
Muslim: Rabiulaval 1, 1355
Parsi: Adar 20, 1305
Hightide: 1-02; 14-02
Lowtide: 7-05; 20-14
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.

S. S. 'Kaisar-i-Hind' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Sunday, May 24.

Empire Day: Meeting under the auspices of Empire Day Committee, Majestic Mansion, Sandhurst Road, 8-30 a.m.

Thursday, May 28.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Swami Omkar Satchitanand will deliver a public lecture on Puranic Ideals to-day Saturday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Rhodes of Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sutter's Gold" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Wife Vs. Secretary" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Fang and Claw" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Dil-Ka-Daku" Time as usual, Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Black Box" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
PLAZA—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Special Agent" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TEACHINGS OF BAB

A public lecture will be given in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day Saturday, at 6-30 p.m. on the "History and Teachings of the Bab".

BAND AT BAPTISTA GARDENS, MATUNGA

The Ex-Service Band (I.A.) will play under the directorship of Mr. E. Strip, a programme of music at the Joseph Baptista Gardens, Matunga, to-day Saturday commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Brotherhood there will be a programme of instrumental music in the Brotherhood Hall to-day Saturday, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. L. R. Kamat will play on Fiddle, Mr. A. P. Wagle will play on Flute, Mr. M. K. Jambotker will play on Harmonium.

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGITHA SABHA

The opening ceremony of the Karnatak Noothan Sangitha Sabha's Debating Society will be performed to-morrow Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Sabha's room at 147, Mody Street, Fort, when Dr. Shesappa Champa, will preside.

ANOPHELES STEPHENSI

At the following places in Bombay City, Anopheles Stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week ending May 16:—
Gunpowder Road No. 24, Open well.
Cruickshank Road St. X'avier College (Building under construction). Accumulation of water in.
Mazgaon No. 100 (Wallace Flour Mill), Foundation Trenches.

KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the above association a debate has been arranged for to-day, Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. on "Nationalism vs. Provincialism" at the hall of the Sangh, 8 Dwarkadas Mansions Girgaum, (Benamhall Lane), when Mr. Shirahatti will speak "For" and Mr. R. M. Kulkarni against

MUSHAIRA

A grand mushaira will be held at Machhli Bazar, Kalyan, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Saturday under the presidentship of the well-known Islamic poet Maulana Abubakar Musanvir Rais of Bombay

C. K. P. ARTS EXHIBITION

Lady Parvatibai Chitanvis will open the C. K. P. Arts and Crafts Exhibition to-day Saturday, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the C. K. P. Sabha Dnyatigriha, Dadar, Bombay. The Exhibition will remain open for the public from Sunday the 24th. The admission fee is anna one only.

Mr. Nariman Leaves Bombay For Short Change

(*Issued from the Congress House*)

Mr. K. F. Nariman left last night for a short change and rest. For some time past, due to continuous hard pressure of work he has been keeping indifferent health and has advised by his Doctor to go out for a change.

He is expected to return in three weeks.

MORE ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY

SALEM, May 21.

Mr. T. S. Avanasilingam Chettier, M.L.A. has given notice of two adjournment motions to be moved at the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly:

The first resolution for discussing the refusal of the British Delegation at Addis Ababa to give protection to the Indians in that city during the Italo-Abyssinian War.

The second urgent motion is to discuss the introduction of the system of nomination in the selection of the British element in the I.C.S.—United Press.

Cadet R. S. Wodeyar, the first Cadet from Lingayat community, who was selected for training in the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, has stood first in his college and third in India at the Diploma Examination, held by the Chiefs' College. He gained distinction in mathematics. He is the son of Mr. S. K. Wodeyar, Deputy Collector of Jalgaon.

Life Sentence For Murder

(From Our Correspondent)

SAYAJIGANJ, May 22.

The City Magistrate Mr. Chaturbhai Patel sentenced Bhagwan Singh Banaji to nine months' imprisonment for two theft cases each. The accused is responsible for about a dozen thefts in Sayajiganj locality.

In the other pending cases the District Sessions Judge sentenced Baria Magha Zhala to life imprisonment subject to confirmation by the High Court for murdering in a field the son of Shankerbhai Ramjibhai Patel of Petlad.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Some time back I told you that there was to be a by-election in the Bandra Municipal Board as a vacancy had occurred owing to the death of Dr. J. H. Pereira, a municipal councillor.

The only candidate nominated for this bye-election was Mr. A. V. Misquitta who was declared elected. Mr. Misquitta was a councillor in the year 1929 and has served in the Standing Legal, Public Health, Dispensary, Rules and By-Laws, and Taxes committees. He is a well-known Journalist, and I am sure with alll this previous experience he will spare no pains to render his service in the cause of the people.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

I am told that the Bandra Municipal general election takes place next year and as it takes a pretty long time to prepare electoral rolls, I think I am justified in writing this subject just now. I was a keen spectator during the last election and the first thing I have to complain about is that the electoral rolls are very old ones, having many dead men's names, who I understand, come to life on election day. To avoid all this soil of mess I think it would be a wise move if the Municipality started making a new electoral roll right now which would be ready a little before the election.

Another question is about the representation of Santa Cruz on the Board. The question ought to be settled right now so that Santa Cruz will have sufficient time to express its views on the matter and enable it to prepare their electoral rolls.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

In And Out Of Prison

"In and out of Prison" as the Autobiography of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was originally intended to be called, has evoked praise from quarters least expected. Possibly one of the best reviews about the book, so far written is by the "Statesman," Calcutta, which says: "It is the book of a revolutionary but not a revolutionary book....It has been beautifully written in a style at once literary and simple and is an excellent substitute for a novel" and it advises the Government District Officers to go through the book. Rumours had spread that the book would be banned but enquiries go to show that there is no such possibility. As a matter of fact several consignments have already been received in India and have been sold out. The book written by a man who has "a gay spirit, a fund of wit and humour, a strong feeling for nature, particularly for the spell of mountains and a very warm heart for his fellow-men" has created a sensation in the literary world. He has discussed in the book all important organisations and individuals including his own colleagues. As he himself stated at one of the meetings in Bombay, the book was the outcome of his own mental introspection. He has dealt with everyone and everything he came in contact with and said what he had to say without fear or favour. Hence it is not surprise that the first consignment received in Bombay was immediately sold out, by the New Book Depot at Kitab Mahal The book costs Rs. 7. It is really interesting to know that the book which is very bulky weighs more than three pounds and it is no surprise that the postal charges alone for each copy come to one shilling and three pence. The New Book Company sold out their first consignment received last week and have received a fresh consignment by the mail boat on Friday. The demand for the book has been so great that they have again cabled for another consignment of 500 copies. From the way the book has been received, it appears that it will run into several editions.

Franchise For Matriculates.

The time for the registration of voters to be included in the electoral rolls under the new Constitution, has been extended from June 10, to July 3, for the Bombay city and the suburbs, and upto July 10 for the districts. In the city and the suburbs there are large numbers of matriculates above the age of 21 years, who are entitled to vote. But several of them seem to be rather indifferent about taking the small pains of getting their names entered on the roll, and go about with characteristic lethargy. Every person who has passed the matriculation examination or the School-leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination is entitled to have a vote for the Provincial Assembly under the new constitution. Occupation as owner or tenant of a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay City, or in any other urban area (that is, municipal district, municipal borough, cantonment or notified area), of the annual rental value of not less than Rs. 18 or of the capital value of not less than Rs. 750, is a qualification for franchise. Now in the city only, any person who is paying a house-rent of not less than Rs. 5 per month is entitled to franchise. There are several persons living in the city who are paying small rents and they are entitled to get enrolled as voters. To a large extent such people will be employees earning a modest livelihood, working somewhere in the city. If they find the procedure of getting themselves enrolled, rather complicated, they should go to the nearest office opened by the Ward Congress Committees in the city, and the Congressmen now engaged in enrolling as many voters as they possibly can, will certainly be glad to render any assistance in this direction. It will be seen that persons enfranchised by certain qualification for the Bombay Legislative Assembly will not be enrolled except on application. Such persons should without delay apply in person or in writing along with proof in support of their claim to the local officers concerned. The printed forms of application in all cases can be obtained without payment from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay. In case of matriculates and holders of an equivalent examination certificate, the easiest proof is their certificate.

REGISTRATION OF TRUSTS AND JAINS

A Bombay Government Press Note says:

In the press note issued on 30th October 1935 the members of the Jain community as well as public bodies interested in its welfare were asked to let Government know, by 31st December 1935, their views on the question of the extension of the provisions of the Bombay Public Trusts Registration Act, 1935, to that community. In view of several representations received by Government the period for submission of the views of the community was extended by two months up to 29th February, 1936.

Government are now in possession of the views of several Jain public bodies and individuals. After careful consideration of the replies received they find that the general consensus of opinion is in favour of the provisions of the Act being made applicable to public trusts created or existing for the benefit of the Jain community. They have, therefore, decided that the provisions of the Act should be made applicable to such trusts having an annual gross income of not less than Rs. 1,000. The necessary notifications under section 2(2) of the Act have been provisionally published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Ames, the Kent and England wicket-keeper, is shortly to undergo an operation. Recently he felt severe pains in his back, and a specialist discovered that a small bone of the vertebrae was out of position.

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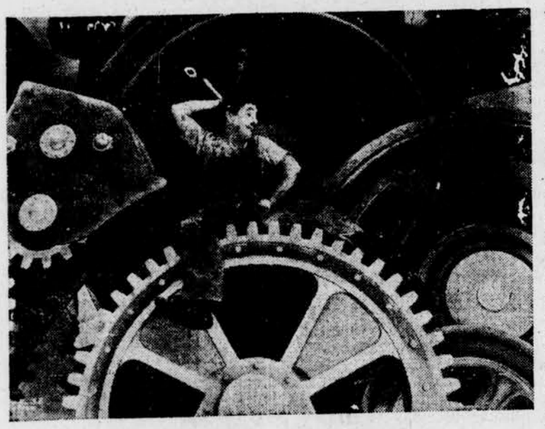

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1936

ELECTION PROPAGANDA

As the elections to the provincial legislations under the new Constitution are expected to come off early next year, responsible political parties are already busying themselves with preliminary election propaganda. The Congress should be the foremost body in this respect, if it is to succeed in its undertaking to capture the Councils, wreck the new Constitution and compel Government to replace it by one devised by, and acceptable to, the people of India. The Congress has repeatedly and solemnly pledged itself to this policy and millions in the country now eagerly look forward to Congress leaders bestirring themselves in this behalf instead of wasting time over controversies about more distant problems. Moreover, as Government, communalists and other reactionaries are combining to cripple Congress influence, Congress should make special efforts to rally all radical Nationalists to its side and commence its election propaganda forthwith. The task, in particular, of registering all eligible voters in the electoral rolls does not admit of any delay.

Begin At Once

So far as Bombay is concerned, the local Congress leaders were prompt enough in interviewing the authorities in charge of the electoral rolls and demanding various facilities for registration. But the authorities have done little more than extend the final date for registration to July 3 in Bombay City ond Suburbs and to July 10 in the case of other constituencies in the Presidency. Nor does it seem likely that they will provide further facilities to any appreciable extent. But the Congress should do what the Government have failed to do and show to the public that it is more earnest than Government in safeguarding the voter's rights. This will, of course, mean some expense and hard work for a large number of workers. But the Congress owes it to itself and the public to go through this propaganda at any cost. Persons who prize the vote and who owe it largely to Congressmen's timely assistance will certainly not forget the claims of Congress candidates at the time of the elections, even apart from the higher considerations of loyalty to the Congress.

Register The Voters

The work that still remains to be done in Bombay City in respect of enrolling voters is vast. Thousands of voters have yet to be registered, especially among women and all those who have to apply for registration. The worst of it is that many eligible voters do not know the right procedure regarding enrolment. It is, therefore, necessary for the local Congress Committees, through meetings and leaflets, to explain the right procedure for the different classes of voters, set up registration centres in various parts of the City, print their own registration forms—this is allowed by Government—and send round trained volunteers from house to house to offer all necessary assistance to voters. This propaganda should indeed have begun weeks ago and need not have been much disturbed even by the President's visit to the City. The visit would have made the work easier and more effective. It is to be hoped that now at least Congress workers will take up the propaganda in right earnest before the enthusiasm created by the President's visit cools down.

Income Tax Administration

The Report of the Central Board of Revenue on the All-India Income Tax administration for 1934-35 opens with the observation: "During the year, a Bill amending Section 49 of the Income Tax Act, 1922, relating to double income tax relief between British India and the United Kingdom was passed into law, whereby the maximum relief admissible in such cases was restricted to the lower of the two rates at which tax was payable in the two countries." This amendment of the law may be welcome,—so far as it goes; but, lest any reader imagine that the income tax system of this country is as perfect as any human institution could well be, let us point out, that, even as compared to its model, the British income tax legislation, the Indian counterpart leaves immense room for improvement. Apart altogether from the heavy exemption from all income tax allowed to incomes derived from agricultural land,—fundamentally a peculiarity of the Indian system, utterly anachronic and indefensible in these days,—there are numerous and intolerable legal exemptions, which inflict severe losses on the yield from this source of revenue, and to that extent cripple the resources of the country. Incomes arising or earned in India, but sent out of this country,—such as the pensions or leave allowances paid to the foreign servants of the Indian Governments residing abroad, or interest on Government securities paid to their foreign creditors, or profits of foreigners from their businesses in this country remitted abroad,—all escape taxation. No one knows precisely the loss inflicted on the Indian Exchequer by this utterly indefensible arrangement. Perhaps an annual loss of Rs. 5 to 7 crores from this source would not be an overestimate of the injury done to Indian finance in this way. The position is the more anomalous inasmuch as, we understand, it depends for its existence, not upon any positive law of the Indian or the British Legislature, but upon an opinion given ages ago by the Law Officers of the British Crown. Attention has been drawn time and again to this unjust exemption; but the powerful vested interests arrayed in support of it prevent any real effort being made to uproot the idea. On the other hand, the right to merchants to set off business losses against profits of another year,—which is permitted under the British law for a period of over 6 years—is utterly denied in India. In spite of a more or less explicit promise of Sir G. Schuster to afford this relief at the earliest opportunity, the present Finance Member seems to have set his face like flint against any such relief to classes he deems to be sympathetic towards his *bete noir*, the Congress. In one of his speeches in the Assembly last sessions, he even seemed to deny if this particular relief was allowed in Britain. As Sir James Grigg is the high and mighty Cham of Turtary—we mean the Indian Finance Department—there is, of course, no contradicting possible of that almighty authority. But the most authoritative treatise on the income tax legislation brought upto date upto 1934 fully recognises the existence of this privilege to mercantile classes. Will not Indian commercial organisations take up this matter more strenuously with the Finance Department?

There is, again, no distinction, in the Indian income tax system, between incomes which are earned "by the sweat of one's brow," and those which are the creations of social development and fortuitous circumstances, over which the recipients of those incomes have no control; and to which, therefore, they have no right in social ethics. In Britain, this distinction between earned and unearned income is productive of considerable ease in spreading out the burden, and in making its ultimate incidence as just as possible. But in India the Powers-that-be seem to have no idea of this device. Likewise, the British system of abatements, or allowances, permitted in respect of the wife and children to be maintained from a given income upto a particular level, finds no counterpart in this country. The result is that, even when the rate of the tax is initially low, the actual burden is far out of proportion upon individual tax-payers out of whose income a number of undeniable claims have to be satisfied. Given the institution of joint family, there would, we recognise, be administrative difficulties in the way of carrying out the principle of adjusting the tax to the real ability as indicated by a given income. But that is no reason why the essential justice of this device should not obtain for it a trial in this country as well.

Finally, the tax is charged indiscriminately, i.e., at the successive stages at which progressive rate increases come into effect, no account is taken of the obvious injustice of charging, on the whole of an income just above the limit for the lower rate, the higher rate. An attempt was made in the course of discussion of the Finance Bill last April, to rectify many of these anomalies. But the usual answer for all such attempts at structural reform,—that a Committee of Experts is investigating into the problem—was deemed enough summarily to silence the reformer. We trust, however, the experts will not confine themselves merely to details of administrative reform; but will look carefully into some of these basic considerations, without reform of which it would be impossible to regard our system of taxing the income as eitehr juist or adequate.

The Report has, at this moment, an importance greater than the review of administrative difficulties. The aggregate demand of the income and super taxes comes to over 21.70 crores in 1934-35, or somewhere near 25 per cent. of the total net revenues of the Central Government. Something over 15 per cent.,—i.e. Rs. 3.43 crores out of a total demand of Rs. 21.70 crores,—has to be refunded out of the collections or demand. Is there no possibility of avoiding this high percentage of Refund, which cannot but occasion considerable friction and misunderstanding,—not to say abuse of authority,—between the tax-payer and the tax-collector? We do not know how the percentage of outstandings each year compares with the corresponding proportion in other countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations; and so we shall offer no comment, for the moment, on the nearly 76 lakhs of arrears in collection shown in the report. But we cannot pass over in silence altogether the section dealing with cases of evasion, and the decisions of competent tribunals on the interpretation of the income tax law. These ought to be given more fully and explained at greater length than has been done in the Report, if the purpose of that document is to inform the public of the state of the income tax law. Complaints have been voiced, in the past, of enormous evasion, which may not all be well founded; but which undoubtedly suggest room for tightening up the administration, or amending the law, so as to avoid needless loss to revenue. Of the cases or devices of evasion mentioned in the Report, there are some that would not be corrected by simple administrative vigilance. The tax-collecting authority must have something more than administrative precaution to cope against cases of double sets of account books, or false book entries. Undervaluation of stock and "monkeying" with depreciation or secret reserves, would need even more the authority of an amended law to enable the most vigilant and conscientious administrator to discharge his duty faithfully. But, apart from these merely administrative matters, we consider this document of grave public importance at this moment, inasmuch as it casts a most disquieting light upon the recommendations of the Niemeyer Report. A single glance at Return I and IIA attached to the Report will suffice to show, that while to-day Bombay contributes over 25 per cent of the aggregate demand or collection of these taxes, under the scheme recommended by Sir Otto Niemeyer, this Presidency will receive,—if and when the possibility materialises,—only 10 per cent—or 20 per cent of the eventually returnable half,—in the aggregate of these receipts from the Central Government. No wonder the Niemeyer Report finds no favour on this side of the country, either among officials or non-officials.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN LIFE OFFICES

Wanted A Fair Field

By K. C. DESAI

It is gratifying to note that the problems relating to the insurance business of India are attracting the attention of Indian public men. We should be thankful to Sir Sivaswamy Iyer for discussing this subject in great detail in an address at Madras the other day. Those concerned with the Indian insurance companies, however, will feel that Sir Sivaswamy is not well-posted regarding certain difficulties experienced by Indian insurance companies. That, however, is not his fault. It is the fault of the Indian companies in not making their case generally known in the country.

Indian Life Offices Association

Sir Sivaswamy has correctly analysed the submission of the Indian Life Offices Association made to the Government of India. This document does not merely strive to protect the interests of the Association but also suggests certain measures for the good management of the Indian companies themselves and suggests that the new life insurance Act must give more powers to the Government for supervision over the working of insurance companies, so as to safeguard the interests of the Indian policy-holders. This shows the "bona-fides" of the Indian Life Offices Association.

Indian Companies Need Protection

There is one sweeping statement in the address of Sir Sivaswamy as reported in the papers. It reads as follows:—

"So far as life insurance was concerned he did not think that the rivalry of the non-Indian companies had seriously interfered with the growth of the indigenous concerns."

This statement, though very flattering to the Indian companies and the Indian nation is likely to do some injustice to the Indian life insurance business. Merely because the figures show that out of the total new life insurance business, the major portion goes to Indian companies, it cannot be said that the non-Indian companies do not hamper the progress of Indian companies. Indian companies show a larger figure because their number is much larger than that of non-Indian companies. The latest Government blue-book mentions that in 1933 there were 194 Indian Life Offices while 24 non-Indian offices were doing life assurance business in India. The share of new business of Indian and non-Indian companies should be considered after bearing this fact in mind. There is another point of view also. Apart from the taking away of business these non-Indian companies disturb the healthy growth of Indian companies in other ways also. Almost all of these 24 non-Indian companies are old established companies with large resources and world-wide business. After the post-war economic stress in the world they have paid pointed attention to India and they have given a great push to their Indian business. Some of them have disturbed the rates of commission. Some of them have secured trained workers, giving them very high emoluments. Some of them have introduced the system of own-case commissions. And some of them have started to give non-tropical rates in India to certain class of people. Some of them have put forward the stunt of giving special benefits like the extended insurance which are adversely criticised by actuaries. All this has the effect of putting up the procuration-cost of Indian companies, they having been forced to compete in the field. And the pity is that the policy-holder does not benefit. But this has hampered the progress of Indian companies a great deal. There is also the fear of other new companies coming into the Indian field from any part of the world if the present open-door method is allowed to continue. The non-Indian companies' share of the total premium income from life insurance business in 1933 amounted to Rs. 4 1/3 crores as against Rs. 5 1/3 crores of Indian companies.

Weak Indian Companies

Of course, the Indian companies and the Indian public ought not to allow weak Indian companies to come into existence. They must, in the interests of the Indian policy-holders insist upon the initial deposit of rupees two lakhs. Sir Sivaswamy should not show a tendency to compromise in this vital matter. The existing companies which cannot afford to pay the increased deposits can profitably combine. But if these new and necessarily small companies have to compete with the non-Indian companies, it will be very difficult for them to have a healthy growth. These do need protection as against non-Indian companies.

We should be glad to find Sir Sivaswamy being sympathetic towards the suggestion that the non-Indian companies should, by law, be made to deposit with the Government of India the full amount of the reserve value of their Indian policies. This is only fair and equitable to the Indian policy-holders. It is also fair and just that non-Indian companies should publish their valuation figures about their Indian business separately.

Policy-holders And Income-Tax

Sir Sivaswamy has done a great injustice to the Indian policy-holders by ruling out the suggestion that the portion distributed to the policy-holders by way of bonuses should not be liable to be assessed for income-tax. I am afraid the whole thing was not presented to him in its proper perspective. It is well-known that bonuses are allowed to those policy-holders who pay with-profit

(Continued on page 12, col. 3.)

Frankly Speaking

LEGISLATURES IGNORED

It is announced that the Orders-in-Council relating to the Niemeyer Report will be presented to Parliament by May 27 and that these Orders together with a White Paper embodying the views of the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments will be published in the Indian Press on May 28. Evidently Government do not want to wait to ascertain the views of the Central and the Provincial Legislatures in India, the one thing that matters most; for they know that these views are bound to be hostile and, therefore, a little inconvenient. However, the sooner the farce of the new Constitution begins to be enacted in India in its entirety, the better for Indians. Disillusionment must follow soon enough.

FAMINE IN BENGAL

The harrowing details of the famine situation in several districts of Western Bengal which are contained in a report issued by Messrs Dutt and Fazlullah lay the Bengal Government open to charge of grave negligence. From the evidence of these two respectable citizens, both of whom toured through the affected area, it appears that thousands of persons are literally starving, many have died for lack of food and there have been cases of men and women being driven to suicide by sheer hunger. Fields are lying barren and uncultivated, villages are deserted and in ruins, at places even clean drinking water is not available and everywhere starvation and misery stalk the land. And in spite of such a desperate state of affairs, the authorities are reported to have shown disregard to the needs of the situation. Not only have they not undertaken any relief measures, but they have also pushed on with undue severity the realization of rent and "salami" interests. And distress warrants, it is alleged, were issued against many peasants who could not pay and their belongings were attached.

WILL THIS TEAM WORK?

Variety is obviously the main feature of the personnel of Mr. Jinnah's "Muslim Central Parliamentary Board" which he has just announced from the cool heights of Kashmir. We find on it men of such widely divergent political views as Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Nawab of Chhatari, Maulana Ahmad Saeed and Sir Mohammed Iqbal, the Nawab of Dacca and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and one can only wonder how Mr. Jinnah proposes to form a coherent and workable team out of them. It is true that some reactionaries like Sir Mohammed Yaqub, Sir Yamin Khan and Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan have been eliminated but in the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir Mohammed Yusuf one finds no better substitutes. Moreover, one cannot expect loyalists of the stamp of the Nawab of Dacca to co-operate with the Ahrar and Jamiatul Ulema leaders who are pledged to complete independence and the total rejection of reforms. We fail to find any basis of common political action between the members whom he has nominated and we are not hopeful of any smooth sailing in the forthcoming meetings of the Board. It almost appears that Mr. Jinnah has placed on the Board anyone who is anyone of any importance in a province, irrespective of his political creed or convictions. We will not be surprised in fact if some of the members of the Board, particularly the few with progressive ideas, find it impossible to work in collaboration with the reactionary element which predominates.

NO CHANGE

If anybody expected that Government would revise their policy about Excluded Areas in view of Indian public opinion against it, he may see now that he took too charitable view of the Government. A Labour member of Parliament asked in the Commons whether, in view of the Excluded Areas Conference held at Lucknow in April last and the opposition to Government's policy by many members of the Indian legislature and Labour leaders, Government would consider a revision of their policy. Mr. R. A. Butler replied he had not even seen the proceedings of the Lucknow Conference and that in any case Government had no intention of asking Parliament to reconsider its decision. However, Indians need not worry about the revision of this one feature of the new Constitution when it cannot be long before the whole Constitution itself will have to be revised.

Late Dr. Ansari

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Allow me to mingle my feeble voice in the national mourning for the untimely passing away of Dr. Ansari, one of the greatest and staunchest Nationalist of the day. His sweet manners, open heart and surging patriotism did not fail to impress everyone who came in contact with him. He was a firm believer in Hindu-Muslim unity and tried his utmost to accomplish it. His place is not likely to be filled up easily. The best way to honour the departed patriot is to achieve permanent Hindu-Muslim unity which alone will give peace and tranquillity to the great soul and not any monument in stone or mortar.—Yours, etc.

S. V. KOWJALGI.

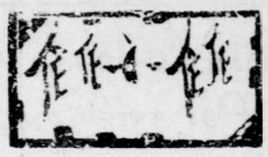
Bijapur, May 19.

"Wake Up, Bombay!"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In sounding a note of warning by asking Bombay to wake up, your Bori Bunder contemporary appears to be much frightened at the Congress activities in the direction of preparing themselves for the forthcoming elections as if its own existence and interests would be in danger if the Congress came into power. But by Bombay it strangely means to convey "the nuge interests" alias "the other Political Parties" excluding "the Congress." The Congress, however, has, all are aware, a complete hold over Bombay. And practically all classes in Bombay with the exception of a few have identified themselves with the Congress. Of course, the interested agencies which cannot like to see only one party strong enough to represent or to predominate the whole of Bombay, might create one-man fictitous parties, for instance, Sir H. P. Mody equal to "The Reforms Party," Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli means "Non-Brahmin Party" and so on and so forth. If there may be any parties commanding public confidence, no one need wake them up.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.



According to a *Reuter* report, the British Ambassador in Rome is taking a week's holiday.

Perhaps he needed it.

* * * *

Introducing the estimates of the Ministry for Co-ordination of Defence in the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Inskip said: "If the storm should burst over our heads, we are not likely to have a long time to expand our production."

We don't know how that will be possible, knowing as we do that in the next war the "first storm" (of poison gas!) when it bursts will hardly give any time for the increase in production of Arms.

Unless, of course, they burst the storm over some one else's head before that someone can have time to burst it over their heads!

* * * *

Sir Thomas Inskip proceeded to reveal a detailed programme the main feature of which is handing over of big contracts to armament makers.

Mr. Churchill went further and advocated the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions with the assistance of a dozen most active young business-men.

And that night, the votaries of Mars, and Mammon in London held a special Thanksgiving Service at which prayers were offered for the long life of influence and prosperity of (1) Sir Thomas Inskip, (2) Mr. Winston Churchill and (3) the British National Government.

* * * *

The *personnel* of Mr. Jinnah's "Central Muslim Parliamentary Board" includes among others, Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Nawab of Chhatari, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Sir Muhamed Iqbal.

Then we can look forward to the Board's forthcoming meeting on 8th June with lively interest.

* * * *

"Liberalism as a creed," says a correspondent in the columns of a local contemporary, "is as dead as mutton."

Is that why it is so relished by our Liberal friends?

* * * *

"What is required," says Mr. A. P. Sabawala, "is the formation of an Indian Fascist party in India."

Not a bad idea at all. It has, in fact, quite entertaining possibilities.

Let us, then, plan such a party.

* * * *

The first requisite is, of course, a shirt with a distinctive hue.

Now what colour shall we have? Black is monopolized by Mussolini, Brown is Hitler's patent while O'Duffy has pinched the Blue. Red would be too Bolshie and White, as you know, is no colour at all. Moreover it has affinities with the Congress. Then, again, green shirts have already appeared in the Congress and mauve would be too late a tribute to Lady Willingdon.

Besides I think we, the Indian Fascists, would never be able to agree on one single colour. So the only way of reconciling all possible elements would be to have shirts with a rainbow colour scheme.

* * * *

The next problem is to find a leader, an Il Duce, a Fuhrer—in fact, a Dictator.

This will prove the most difficult job for the sponsors of the Fascist Party of India. But we may provisionally suggest the following panel from which the final selection may be made:—

(1) Doctor Moonje,
(2) Maulana Shaukat Ali,
(3) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad,
(4) Bhai Parmanand,
(5) Sir Fazli Hussain,
(6) Dr. Ambedkar,

But since it will take a long, a very long, time, to make the final selection, we may postpone further discussion of our plan of a Fascist Party for some time.

* * * *

Inspector: "How do you find the job of watching the city at night?"

Constable: "Watching the city is easy. It is the citizens who give me trouble."

Congress President's Plain-Speaking

Majority Of Merchants Are With Congress

15 Members Of Chamber Assure Jawaharlal Of Their Continuous Support

BOMBAY, Friday.

"It is my personal safety that is in danger and not the safety of those who have signed the Manifesto.

"It was not justice, that the representatives of Big Business were doing to me by suggesting that I had no right to propagate Socialist doctrines. I can understand their vehemently attacking the doctrines of Socialism but I cannot understand their asking not to say or propound those theories."

This in gist, is stated to have been the reply of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, to a question by one of the representatives regarding the Manifesto that was issued on behalf of 21 persons of "Big Business."

About fifteen members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday morning at Mr. Jal Naoroji's residence, Napean Sea Road to explain to him that the "Twenty-one" did not have their support; that the Indian Merchants' Chamber has always supported the Congress and would continue doing so.

Always With Congress

It is understood that the merchants representatives had a heart to heart talk with the Congress President and they said that they had purposely come to meet as they were anxious to remove the impression that had been created by certain vested interests that Indian merchants were not with the Congress. They have always been with the Congress through its different phases and would continue supporting the Congress.

They once again assured Pandit Jawaharlal that the merchants in general and the Indian Merchants' Chamber in particular would continue helping the Congress.

Mostly Liberals

Pandit Jawaharlal is reported to have said that he had no doubt at all about the support of the merchants and particularly of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He knew that those who issued the statement were mostly Liberals and were trying to attack the Congress in the guise of "Big Businessmen."

He further told the fifteen merchants assembled that the twenty-one signatories to the Manifesto were people who represented the Fascist mentality in the country. When the Socialist ideal becomes too strong, certain vested interests were bound to take to Fascist methods. It was nothing new. It has been there in the West and it will be there in India too

The Congress President gave a lie to the bogey of "Religion in Danger" and said that what he had been advocating is change in the economic system which has nothing to do with religion.

Freedom First

Continuing, the Congress President is stated to have assured the merchants that one could think of Socialist Order of Society only after political freedom had been won. He and others were advocating Socialism and wanted to make the people understand the doctrines now, so that when political power did come, it might not be captured by the Fascists Hence merchants could advocate Socialism consistently with carrying on their business as the Socialist order contemplated was not an immediate one.

He also assured them that individuals could continue having private property and consistently advocate Socialism, as individuals would not be giving away their possessions till the whole country accepted Socialism and the Social Order in the country is changed.

In this connection it is understood that Panditji assured the Big Business that while the big industries in the country would be nationalised under a Socialist State, the experts' services would be retained.

Surprised At Protest

Pandit Jawaharlal further is understood to have stated that he was surprised at the protest of Big Business. One could understand opposing and vehemently opposing one's views but it was really strange that they were trying to encroach upon his liberty of speech and liberty of thought. Not only did they not want him to advocate his doctrines but they were mildly suggesting that he should be stopped from advocating his doctrines.

The merchants once again assured the President that the merchants of the city excepting the few, who represented the Fascist mentality, were with the Congress and would continue helping the Congress.

Bombay's "Au Revoir" To Congress President

Bombay bade Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, "au revoir" on Friday night with mixed feelings of gratitude and regret.

And the city had many reasons to be grateful to the Pundit. It was after five years that he has visited the city; and during this period the nation had made many sacrifices in the cause of independence, and the President's family had suffered more than many. Moreover, during the six days, he had met more than a third of the city, omitted no Congress institution and forgotten no class. He had infused a new life, stimulated a new faith in the value of whole-hearted and vigorous work in the cause of Indian Independence, and removed the misconceptions about Congress policy.

A large gathering was present at the Victoria Terminus to see Punditji off by the Nagpur Express.

Prominent among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Miss Padmaja Naidu, Mr. Gunotham and Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. S. K. Patel, Mr. Ganpati Shankar Desai, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, wrote a letter to Punditji regretting his inability to be present as he was leaving for Kashmir earlier in the evening.

Pundit Jawaharlal was profusely garlanded by Mrs. Naidu on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Asked, when he would return to Bombay, Punditji remarked that he would be in Bombay to attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C., if it is held here.

And when only two minutes were left for the train to move Miss Padmaja Naidu humorously proposed that the President should make a last-minute speech, Punditji also humorously observed that his speech could not be compressed into a minute's speech.

FOR AKOLA

Punditji goes to Akola, where he will stay for a day. Then he will leave for Allahabad.

In September, Pundit Jawaharlal will it is understood, visit Karnatak.

SIKH TROOPS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN?

Britain Feels Danger Of Disorder In Ethiopia Not Yet Passed

LONDON, May 21.

It is believed that a general discussion of the Abyssinian situation occurred when Signor Grandi saw Sir Robert Vansittart at the Foreign Office in the afternoon.

Although no definite information is available of the precise lines of the conversation, it is assumed that Signor Grandi reiterated that Italy had no aggressive designs on the British interests anywhere.

The British Government is understood to be, at present, opposed to the withdrawal of the Sikh company in Addis Ababa, as it is too early to say whether all the danger of disorders has passed.

Consultations occurred with France who, it is expected, will also decide to retain 150 French troops at Dire Dawa.—Reuter.

(Note:)

A London cable this morning stated that the Italian Government have requested withdrawal of additional troops which Britain and France have retained in Ethiopia to protect their nationals. The request was made verbally and informally, so as not to aggravate the already delicate situation of Foreign Legations at Addis Ababa.

NO THIRD REPRIEVE TO MACKAY

California Governor's "No" To Eden

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Mr. Eden has cabled to Mr. Cordell Hull asking him to exert influence with Mr. Merriam, Governor of California, to grant a further stay of execution in the case of Alexander Mackay.

The State Department has declined to make a statement thereon, while Mr. Merriam, early this morning said that he saw no reason to grant a third reprieve but he is leaving it open until the last minute.

In the event of failure it appears that Mackay goes to the gallows at 19/00 (B.S.T.) to-day.

5TH DAY OF LUCKNOW MILL STRIKE

LUCKNOW, May 22.

To-day is the fifth day of the Lucknow Cotton Mill strike. There is no marked improvement in the situation. Picketing has been stiffened by the strikers and only a small number of workers could enter the mill area.

The Mill authorities have been compelled to close the mill till the 1st of June and it is learnt, they are trying to import labour from Cawnpore. The Deputy Commissioner visited the mill to-day and studied the situation. —United Press.

HUNGER-MARCHERS CONFRONT COLLECTOR

TELLICHERRY, May 21.

A Jatha of young men drawn from different parts of North Malabar staged a "hunger march" yesterday. They took out a procession through the town which halted in front of the sub-collector's office and squatted on the ground. The spokesman of the Jatha was received by the sub-collector in his office. The spokesman presented a memorial drawing the Government's attention to the gravity of the unemployment problem.—A.P.

RHODES SCHOLAR IS DOUBTFUL DERBY STARTER

Lord Astor's Colt Jars Himself During Training

LONDON, May 21.

Lord Astor's Rhodes Scholar, one of the best-backed Derby candidates, must be considered a very doubtful starter. Although his connections are silent it is understood that the colt jarred himself during training owing to the hardness of the going, which is borne out by last night's extended call-over odds as also by the fact that there are gamblers willing to wager 10 to 1 against him as starting price.

A later message says that a representative of the Manton stable where Rhodes Scholar was trained, interviewed by Reuter, said: "I am unable to explain why Rhodes Scholar was knocked out at 40 to 1 and why rumours of an injury are prevalent. He was all right and he went well in a mile gallop this morning." Mr. Gerald Deane, manager of the Mantan establishment, told Reuter: "Unless there is good rainfall Trainer Lawson and I may advise Lord Astor, when he returns to England on Monday, to scratch Rhodes Scholar from the Derby. Rhodes Scholar holds many valuable engagements and we do not wish to run risks."

28 Final Acceptors

The following are the final acceptors for the Derby:—

Squadron Castle, Rhodes Scholar, Plaster Cast, Pay Up, Mendicant Friar, Barrystar, Couvert, Abjer, Noble King, His Grace, Walvis Bay, Magnet, Raeburn, Taj Akbar, Bala Hissar, Mahmoud, Star Comedian, Monument, Haulfryn, Ormstead, Carioca, Spinalot, Midstream, Thankerton, Fearless Fox, Bel Aethel, Boswell, Flares.—Reuter.

MINNIE PALMER DEAD

American Actress Who Took Part In "My Sweetheart"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, May 22.

Death occurred of the American actress Minnie Palmer, chiefly identified in England with the play "My Sweetheart".

BAN ON UNION OFFICIALS

Prohibited From Loitering Near Mill Affected By Strike

LUCKNOW, May 22.

Notices have been served on Sri Narain Tewari and Shafi Qahmad Naqvi, President and Secretary respectively of the Lucknow Textile Workers' Union and its other office-bearers, not to loiter within half a mile radius of the Lucknow Cotton Mills where Sec. 144 has been promulgated prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons. This is as a sequel to the strike in the Mill which started five days before.

About 2,00 more workers have been brought down by the Mill authorities from Cawnpore and thus 200 strikers have been replaced.

This, however, has not made the strikers to deter and picketing has been more stiffened.—United Press.

What Caused Spurt In Silver Imports

SIMLA, May 22.

Inquiries in official circles indicate that the spurt in the imports of silver into India during the month of April last, was due to economic demand. No special significance attaches to the imports

It is pointed out that this is a usual phenomenon in India, that when the price of silver falls India begins to import silver.—United Press.

ANGLO-ITALIAN 'DETENTE'?

PARIS, May 22.

Signs of an Anglo-Italian detente are noted in the French Press this morning. "Le Journal" commenting on this subject sees connection between the relaxation of the tension and the visit of the King of the Belgians who is at present in England and remarks: "One has only to remember how King Leopold, brother-in-law of the heir to the Italian Throne, has gone to England before at, most particularly, delicate moments in the Mediterranean affair.—Reuter.

Br. Troops Called To Deal With Jerusalem Disturbances

Arab Snipers Fire On Jewish Omnibus Wounding Two Passengers: Cameron Highlander Also Injured

JERUSALEM, May 22.

One soldier from a party of the Cameron Highlanders was shot and wounded in the arm to-day when the British Troops were called out to deal with the disturbance on the Jerusalem-Jaffa main road.

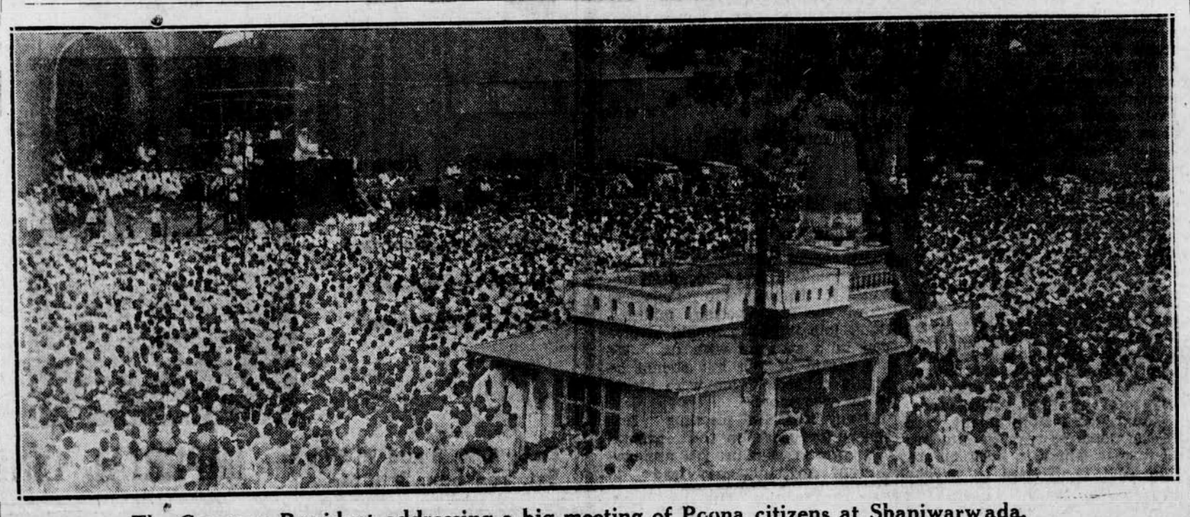
After the firing of the shot the remainder of the parties scoured the hill-side, searching for the assailants who had previously fired ten shots on a Jewish omnibus wounding two passengers.

The Cameron Highlanders' party returned from the hillside without capturing the men who fired on the omnibus. Police were sent out in ambush patrols.

The shooting occurred in a narrow winding defile, with overhanging hills covered with trees.

The Jewish telegraphic agency states that the attack was made by Arab snipers, who opened fire on a crowded bus and three private cars.

The occupants who escaped notified the military authorities, who despatched the Camerons in lorries, upon which, a sniper fired on them, shooting a Highlander and inflicting a deep flesh wound.—Reuter.



The Congress President addressing a big meeting of Poona citizens at Shaniwarwada.

"Jim" Thomas Quits Cabinet

SEQUEL TO BUDGET LEAKAGE

LONDON, May 22.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has resigned the Colonial Secretaryship.

The resignation is contained in a letter to Mr. Baldwin in which Mr. Thomas says that before the Budget Tribunal's Report is known, and regardless of its contents, he feels it his duty to resign.

He recalls that he offered to appear before the Tribunal as soon as it was appointed and he has also submitted to it all his private and personal transactions.

"I have come to this decision because the way in which my name and private affairs were bandied about renders my continuation as a Member of the Government impossible." While still convinced that the National Government is necessary, Mr. Thomas adds he feels that, instead of being a source of strength to the Cabinet, he will merely be a drag and unable to pull his full weight.

Mr. Baldwin in a cordially worded reply addressed "My dear Jim" says: "You have acted as I should have done in your place." He accepts the resignation with his and his colleagues' deep regret and concludes by paying a tribute to Mr. Thomas' service to the Government.

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent comments that parliamentary opinion in the last day or two has grown that Mr. Thomas' position has become impossible whatever the Tribunal findings may be.—Reuter.

A Careerist

(The resignation of Mr. James H. Thomas from the British Cabinet will not surprise any one. It is continuance as Minister had become impossible ever since his name came to be mentioned in connection with the Budget leakage scandal. Before the Special Tribunal which is investigating the affair Mr. Thomas strenuously denied any knowledge in the matter. However, the sensational revelations that followed in the evidence had decided the fate of Mr. Thomas as a Member of the Government.

Of working class origin, "Jimmy" started life as an engine driver and soon worked his way to prominence in Trade Union organisation. He became General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen and then its President. Though moderate in outlook, he came to be regarded with affection by the railway workers of Great Britain and was lovingly called "Jimmy." They returned him to Parliament year after year. His influence in the Trade Union movement had assured a sure place for him in any Labour Government. So when Labour came into power in 1924 he was made Colonial Secretary. When Labour again formed the Government he was again in the Cabinet, being Dominion Secretary. He had cast his lot with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald whom he joined in betraying British Labour by setting up what was called a "National Government." The people who had supported him all through did not forgive him. The National Union of Railwaymen expelled him. His career in the Labour movement was thus sealed. But like "old Mac," "Jimmy" had also earned the "appreciation" of the Tories for his "patriotism." He continued to be Dominion Secretary till he was given the Colonial port folio in the Baldwin Government.)

India And Leicester Draw

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 22.

The match between the Indian touring team and Leicester was abandoned as draw.

THE SCORES:

India XI	1st Innings	426
India XI	2nd Innings	171 for 6 declared
Leicester	1st Innings	327
Leicester	2nd Innings	47 for No wkt.

LONDON, May 22. play was stopped due to rain.

The weather was dull, but the wicket was still good when the Indians entered on their second innings in the match against Leicester. Probably with the idea of getting some quick runs, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram slightly altered his batting order promoting Naidu and Amarsingh to the third and fourth places. But the bowlers generally held the upper hand.

PALIA CAUGHT

Palia who opened with Mushtaq Ali was out at 20 to a fine catch by Dempster who dived and took the ball in both hands, turning a complete somersault in doing so. Naidu joined Mushtaq Ali and at 49, the latter in playing forward to Geary was out l.b.w. for 21.

AMARNATH BOWLED

Amarsingh came in and hit nice to the boundary in five minutes before he was caught by Prentice (61-3-14). Naidu and Amarnath now came together, but Amarnath once again failed to strike form and was bowled by Prentice for 9.

CLOSURE APPLIED

The Naidu-Amarnath partnership was broken at 80 and Naidu left at 95 Naidu hit five times to the boundary in his score of 35. Vizianagram made 49 in an hour hitting seven fours and was then caught by Geary in the slips off Marlow. Closure was then applied, leaving the home side 271 runs to get to win.

Leicester were left only 165 minutes. They got few opportunities to force the pace and the first half hour's play produced only 28 runs. Shipman and Berry were 13 and 25 respectively with score at 47 for no wickets when

INDIA (2nd. Innings)

Mushtaq Ali l.b.w. b Geary	21
Palia c Dempster b Smith	10
Naidu c Armstrong b Prentice	35
Amarsingh c Prentice b Marlow	14
Amarnath b Prentice	9
Baqa Jilani (not out)	24
Vizianagram c Geary b Marlow	47
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wkts. declared)	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Shipman 0|19; H. Smith 1|24; Marlow 2|58; Geary 1|22; Prentice 2|27; Armstrong 0|12.

LEICESTER (2nd Innings)

Shipman (not out)	13
Geary (not out)	25
Extras	9
Total (for no wkts.)	47

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DR. S. R. IYENGAR
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A Look Round The World

First Fruits Of Italy's Civilising Mission

Millions In Abyssinia Faced With Starvation Due To Want Of Seed-Grains

ADDIS ABABA, (By Air Mail)

"The plight of Abyssinia is not sufficiently realised in Europe," wires the Addis Ababa correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt."

The entire country to-day is faced with the danger of a terrible hunger-period as a result of the collapse of organised Government.

The intensive bombardment of great and fertile stretches and the absence of sufficient men to cultivate the soil appear to be producing their effects. In addition, the disturbances and looting gangs that have come up wake of the collapse of the Negus's authority make the preparations for the coming year so difficult that millions of Abyssinians may have to starve to death unless grain is immediately distributed to make sowing possible.

Japan To Offer A New Peace Plan?

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that Hirota, the Japanese Prime Minister, is actually engaged in working out a new plan which will be disclosed in course of his next speech in the Diet and which foresees a regional pact-arrangement for the organisation of peace.

The plan assumes that all the main problems of world policy are bound to one continent and it therefore suggests separate pact system for Europe, Asia and Africa on the model of the Pan-American Union.

Commenting on this proposed plan "Jiji Shimpo" declares that "such a settlement would replace the impotent league in a very satisfactory manner without having to worry about membership or non-membership in the Geneva institution.

"Before however such aplan can be realised, it is imperative that all differences between Japan, Britain and the United States should be eliminated."

NOMINATIONS TO I. C. S.

Proposed Amendment To Govt. Of India Act

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 21.

No precise information is available here regarding the proposed amendment to Sec. 244 of the Government of India Act, which Mr. Butler mentioned in the commons. This section empowers the Secretary of State for India to make appointments to Indian Civil Service, but as it becomes operative only after part three of the Act comes into force, there may be legal difficulty in making immediate nominations. As a matter of fact, part three will actually be in force next year before the officers complete their probation period. The point, however, does not seem quite clear. The present calculations show that there are 90 vacancies in the I.C.S. of which nearly 75 will go to Europeans. The Secretary of State will naturally await the results of the next London Examination before taking any further step in the matter of nominations. It is, however, certain that these ninety vacancies will not all be filled immediately, but will be spread over a number of years. It is likely that age limit may be raised suitably in order to widen the field of "choice."

NO MILITARY OFFICERS.

There is however, no foundation for the report appealing in certain quarters that military officers "axed" under the War Block Scheme may be nominated to the I.C.S. In view of the heavier responsibilities which the new constitution throws on the service, the Government seems particularly anxious that the quality of recruits should not be allowed to deteriorate in any way. Secondly these "axed" officers are mostly too old for being nominated to the I.C.S.

In this connection it is recalled that five military officers were posted as District Magistrates in Bengal but that was due to the exceptional circumstances at the time. It is regarded most unlikely that under the new schemes of nominations military officers will be drafted for civil duty.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

Reorganisation Sub-Committee Issues Questionnaire

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

The Congress Volunteer Organising Committee have sent circulars to District Congress Committees through Provincial Congress Committees inviting information and opinion regarding the necessity for a volunteer corps. Suggestions were invited about the nature, training and work. Information was sought regarding the probable number of recruits from each district, and the possibility of local troop leadership, support for providing food and lodging, etc., and local industries, arts and crafts which could be taught to the volunteers to make them self-supporting. The District Congress Committees have also been asked information about any similar organisation which had existed in their respective districts during the last four years. The Congress lay particular emphasis to volunteer organisation, as it believes that without a trained and disciplined force, work among the masses cannot be carried on effectively and that mass contact and greater representation of the masses in the Congress are considered most important items of the Congress programme.

AGRARIAN CONDITIONS.

The Agrarian Sub-Committee, the Mass Contact Committee have also issued questionnaires seeking information and suggestions to establish effective contacts between Congress workers and peasants. The questionnaire on Mass Contact seeks all available information regarding the extent to which it has been possible to develop contact with the masses, contact with the help of the Congress constructive programme and the effect of Congress work for amelioration of the condition of the masses in connection with closer relations between them and the Congress. It also invites information regarding the present proportion of peasants and workers on Congress Committee's and whether they are to be enrolled directly as members of the Congress or if representation should be given to workers and peasants in organised Trade Unions and Kisan Sabhas.

The Agrarian Committee similarly seeks information regarding the rural classes and ways and means to bring them closer to the Congress in order to make the Congress truly representative of all classes.

The Allahabad Congress Committee is holding a meeting on May 25th instant to consider these questionnaires and the ways and means to gather information will be sought. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to attend.—A. P.

CRICKET STADIUM FOR BOMBAY

Lord Brabourne Lays Foundation Stone On Backbay Reclamation Ground

The dream cherished by many has now become a reality declared His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, when he laid the foundation stone of the Stadium of the Cricket Club of India, named after him on Friday evening, in the special site acquired in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

The vast plot which has been bare and desolate took on a new aspect when the ceremony was held in the presence a very large and distinguished gathering of cricket enthusiasts. Among the large number of guests present were foundation members of the Cricket Club of India. To them and the active members of the committee this ceremony had a particular significance, since they saw the realisation of a gigantic scheme, the like of which has never been attempted before in India.

It is pleasing that Bombay which prides itself on being "urbs prima in Indis" should build the first Stadium, and thus justify its claim to be the Home of Cricket in India.

"BRABOURNE STADIUM"

His Highnness the Maharaja of Porbunder, in the absence of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, ushered in the new era by calling upon Lord Brabourne to lay the foundation stone of the Club Houses and the Stadium named "The Brabourne Stadium". His Highness read the speech of the President of the Cricket Club of India and the messages conveying the greetings of the leading cricket bodies in the world.

Lord Brabourne was cheered when he rose to perform a duty which to him was a memorable event, as it was due in great measure to his untiring efforts that the scheme has at last materialised. His Excellency outlined in detail the whole scheme which he hoped, when it fructified within eighteen months, would be an International Arena and would in time to come be to this country what Lord's is to England.

TRIBUTES TO DONORS

Glowing tributes were paid to the generous donors who have by their munificent contributions enabled the promoters to build the Stadium. Particular mention was made of Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, the Maharaja of Idar, the Dunlop Rubber Tyre Company Ltd. and to the Maharaja of Patiala for the Club Houses and the Tennis Courts they had undertaken to erect on the grounds of the Stadium.

Before the all important ceremony, Lord and Lady Brabourne walked down from the specially constructed dais escorted by members of the committee to the plinth on which the foundation stone was to be laid. Mr. Gregson and Mr. P. A. D'Avoine, partners of Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, the Architects who have been entrusted with the construction of the Stadium were presented to Lord and Lady Brabourne.

Amidst cheers Lord Brabourne lowered the foundation stone from a pulley and placed it on the plinth. Lady Brabourne marked he auspicious occas on by breaking a bottle of champagne over the foundation stone, which in a short time was destined to be a gigantic structure, a battle ground of future cricket duels between India and other parts of the Dominions.

The guests then partook of refreshments and were enlivened by a programme of music provided by the Durham Light Infantry Band.

UNITED SIKH FRONT FOR ELECTIONS?

SIMLA, May 22.

It is understood that an All Parties Sikh Meeting will be held in Majithia House, Amritsar on June 14, on the invitation of Sir Jogendra Singh. Two such meetings were held on May 3 and 11 respectively, to consider suitable steps to be taken to contest the forthcoming elections, to the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

All Sikh representatives, who were present at the meetings were determined to agitate for the replacement of the Communal Award, by a just and 'National' solution. The majority was in favour of joining hands with progressive political parties like the Congress, which aimed at Complete Independence.

It is probable that the Khalsa Durbar and Akali Dal would set up their candidates for the majority of Sikh seats in the Punjab Legislative Assembly.— United Press.

AMBEDKER AND LUCKNOW CONFERENCES

LUCKNOW, May 22.

Dr. Ambedwar has not yet arrived at Lucknow to preside over the All Religions and Depressed Classes Conferences which are being held this afternoon.

Prominent members of the depressed classes who went to the station this morning to welcome Dr. Ambedkar, returned disappointed.

It is understood that Dr. Ambedkar is not in sympathy with these Conferences which are being held here this afternoon and he has never finally consented to preside, but his name was used unhesitatingly by the sponsors of the Conferences.

The stage, however, has been set for the All Religions Conference which is meeting this evening and the six-hours-non-stop religious debate in which the heads of seven religions are participating is being awaited with particular interest by all communities here.—United Press.

INDIAN GUARD AT ADDIS ABABA

Govt. Of India Calls For Detailed Account Of Exploits

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 22.

I understand that Army Head-Quarters have called for detailed account of exploits of Indian Troops stationed as Legation Guard at Addis Ababa.

In view of the recent happenings in Abyssinia and the part played by Indian troops, it is believed this report will form interesting reading. From enquiries at Army Head Quarters, I learn this will be released for public information as soon as received. There is no information yet when the Indian troops will be able to return to India.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Plea For Fascism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last India is reaching a stage when it will be possible to form political parties. Thanks to Pandit Jawaharlal, there is a distinct cleavage of political thought. If the President of the Congress sticks to his Lucknow pronouncement, there will appear on the political horizon a party which will embrace in its fold Congressmen and non-Congressmen. If you will give me some space in your widely read paper, it is my intention to put before my countrymen some political reflections which might help towards foundation of an honest Indian conservative party without which politics in our country will remain unbalanced

Much as I dislike mentioning it we are still a geographical position. Nationalism is another word for communalism. From my experience in the Corporation. I have seen that in case of smallest job canvassing takes place on communal lines. Efficiency is at a discount. Love of country is a slogan to be utilised for communal ends and interests. These are hard facts which must be faced first before launching out into an extreme form of political thought for which the country is not prepared. The learned Pandit, with his idealism, his enthusiasm, is quite convinced that a cure for all these evils is Communism. But Communism, if introduced in this country of ours, will mean bitter strife not only between classes, but between communities. I have not the least doubt that a great deal of reform is necessary. We have to adopt rapid evolutionary legislation with a view to cure the many ills from which our masses suffer. The situation is complicated by the presence of a foreign Government, which, however efficient, remains non-benevolent in matters which concern the real advancement of our people. Its exchange policy is based on the principle of exploitation. Our people are still inert. They are, therefore, either eternally angry with Government and like the Congress wish to produce hell-fires in which to burn up the whole country, if need be, or like the Liberals, they constantly fawn on Government ready to eat the dust not caring a jot for country's interests, provided personal interests are served, some titles acquired. No wonder, therefore, that that small band of men who have nicknamed themselves Liberals (Liberal towards whom?) carry no weight with anybody. Liberalism as a creed is now dead as mutton. England, Germany, Italy, France all have rejected it. It is a party without principles. It has no burning cry. It is a party without enthusiasm.

And now let us turn to Pundit's Socialism. The one factor which condemns socialism is its international character. If I understand Communistic Socialism aright, it means international brotherhood. Can you visualise a situation where a Manchester or Liverpool weaver will embrace a Bombay mill-hand, and call him brother? All that will happen will be that while the Indian will be overcome with emotion, his Manchester brother will be putting his hands into Indian's pockets to show his great regard and affection.

What is required is the formation of an Indian Fascist Party. It will be national in outlook. It will not be afraid of seizing power, and having that power, it will use that power aggressively for the good of the country.—Yours, etc.

A. P. SABAVALA.
"The Retreat,"
Middle Colaba,
Bombay, May, 21.

Manifesto Of The Twenty-One

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bombay merchants have come out with a long-winded statement on Socialism which boils down to: "We dread Socialism because it threatens to dispossess us of our easily-gotten millions. Don't join it lest it should involve you in a struggle with us. We are afraid of you but should be highly obliged if you were afraid of us even more."

Fancy Mussolini pleading fervently for peace on the ground that protests against his annexation of Abyssinia may lead to further wars!—Yours, etc.

S. N. G.

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2ND WEEK **ONE UNANIMOUS VERDICT** of THE PRESS AND PUBLIC 2ND WEEK

Thousands who have seen this Picture during the past week have unanimously acclaimed it as a first rate entertainment. The Press has likewise given the same verdict:—

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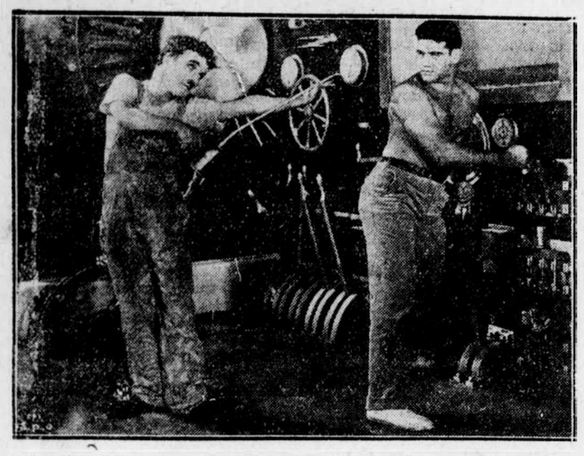
FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

'Sutter's Gold' At Regal—'Wife Versus Secretary At Central—Last Week Of Charlie Chaplin At Capitol—'Rhodes Of Africa' At Excelsior—"Special Agent" At Opera—"Claw And Fang At Pathe



Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" is running its fourth and last week at the Capitol.

BETTE DAVIS AND GEORGE BRENT IN "SPECIAL AGENT"

At The Opera

That there is something new in motion pictures has again been proven by Warner Bros., whose special features based on the working of various Governmental departments have been bright lights in the entertainment world for the past year.

It was this company that filmed the extremely successful "G Men," the first time the operatives of the Department of Justice were made the subject of dramatization.

Now Warner Bros. have another and even bigger success in the Cosmopolitan Production "Special Agent," which opened for the first time at the Royal Opera House yesterday.

Everyone has heard about these special agents. Everyone knows how they have used the income tax laws to jail arch criminals whose wealth, political influence and cunning made them immune to local and state laws. But few, outside of the inner Government circles, know how they operated, the dangers they faced, and the daring they used to track down the criminals, disclose their hidden hordes of gold and land them behind prison bars.

Now it is all revealed in a motion picture as gripping and dramatic as "G Men," to which has been added a stirring romance between Bette Davis and George Brent.

Brent, in the role of a newspaper reporter, falls in love with Miss Davis, who plays the part of the confidential secretary of a super crook, and between them they finally get the evidence which lands the "killers" behind the bars.

Never has Miss Davis had a part more suited to her talents, and she plays with exceptional skill the role of a girl trying to help the Government and at the same time in deadly fear of her life, which she knows will be forfeited if the criminals find her out.

Brent plays his part with unusual artistry. Having had actual experience as a reporter, he portrays the role with a realism that is unusual.

Ricardo Cortez, who was recently seen in a heroic role in "The White Cockatoo," is again a villain. The part is tailor-made for him, being that of a ruthless, but cool, resourceful and polished criminal. He portrays the character with his usual sangfrold.

Henry O'Neill does a fine piece of work as the District Attorney, as do also Joseph Crehan as the Chief of Police and Robert Barrat as the head of the Internal Revenue Department. Others who deserve special mention include those in the more important crook roles, portrayed by Jack La Rue, Robert Strange, J. Carroll, Naish, Joseph Sauers and William Davidson.

William Keighley has given the production fire and speed by his exceptional direction. The screen play is by Laird Doyle and Abem Finkel, based on the story idea by Martin Mooney.

5TH AND LAST WEEK OF "MODERN TIMES"

At The Capitol

And so Chaplin stays on a fifth week at the Capitol Cinema, a record that has been achieved by but a few pictures in the history of Bombay's filmdom. But then it is futile to talk of records when Mr. Chapli nhis concerned.....he so persistently breaks them... both his own and others!

Chaplin has out to sneeze and he makes the front page. Reporters the world over hang on to his every word..... both he and G.B.S. are the darlings of the press... for the wide world on the morrow devours hungrily any particle of news about them. Is it any wonder then that MODERN like the brook appears to be going on foreverl

Mussolini and Hitler after seeing the film, shrieked in dismay... the former forogt his Abyssinia, the latter 'his' France in their frantic rush to ban the picture. When told of this, Charlie is said to have misachievously remarked... "A dictator naturally likes to feel that he alone should be responsible for the amusement of his people." But Stalin thought otherwise with the result that all the little brothers and sisters of the mighty Moscowite Empire will be encouraged to see the greatest film of our times.

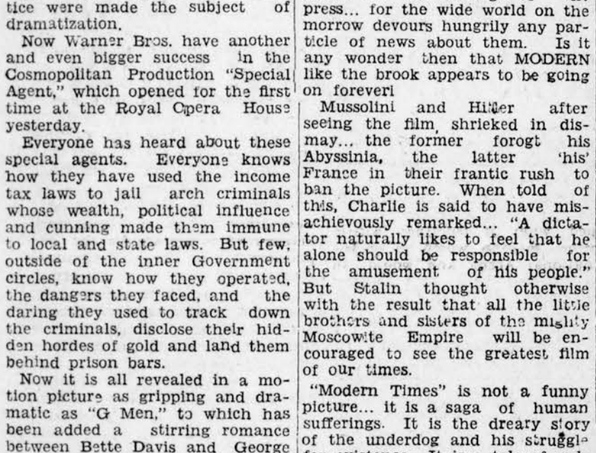
"Modern Times" is not a funny picture... it is a saga of human sufferings. It is the dreary story of the underdog and his struggle for existence. It is a tale of sadness and Chaplin has at last produced something that he has wanted to do all these years. It is not satire when you see a flock of sheep entering the slaughter house immediately followed by the thousands of workmen passing through the factory gates... it is the truth and the greatest shock you have ever exprieneed inside a cinema. Mr. Chaplin is a genius... he has uncovered our civilization and made us ashamed of our nakedness. You who came to sit and laugh departed with a heavy heart..... but the problem is not yet solved ..... "Modern Times" has no finish... no frand finale with "and they lived happily ever after." The end has yet to be thought of..... See the picture, not for the exhibitor's sake..... thy need is greater than his!

"ALL QUIET ON THE MAHRATA FRONT"

At The Wellington

The management of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) are repeating for the third week from to-day the thrilling Indian talkie "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front. It is the only Indian war picture, the first of its kind in India, and it gives you a vivid idea of the European war tactics. The fall of Fort Jinji in "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front" is just like the fall of Addis Ababa. The story of "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front" covers a period from A.D. 1689 to ten years of eventful and epoch-making incidents in the Mahrata Power and glory, when Rajaram, the second son of Shivaji, the Napoleon Bonaparte of India, was the king of the Maharashtra. As all are fully aware in Indian history after the Rajputs, Mahrattas have distinguished themselves for their heroic deeds on the battlefield, King Shivaji the Great, the warrior King of Maharashtra was by his sheer bravery fepulsing attacks, but after the death of Shivaji, his followers were not of the same mettle as himself, yet the Mahrattas as a race, retained patriotism, chivalry and bravery on the battlefields for a long time to come.

In "All Quiet on the Mahrata Front" real battles with real guns are fought and the celebrated forts of Vishvagadh and Jinji are actually bombarded and blown up. For this scenes of realist is war, actual permission of the Phaltan State administration was obtained and one hundred and eighty guns were put into action. Many horses were actually killed in these real battles. Such thrilling scenes are filmed for the first time in India in an Indian talkie.



Bette Davis and George Brent in "Special Agent"—at the Royal Opera House.

"WIFE VERSUS SECRETARY"

At The Central

Clark Gable as the husband, Myrna Loy as his wife, and Jean Harlow as the lovely secretary who innocently finds herself in the reluctant role of "the other woman," provides one of the greatest screen "triangles" in the history of romantic films.

It has been achieved by Metro-Goldwn-Mayer in the new and popular Faith Baldwin story of modern metropolitan romance, "Wife Versus Secretary" which opens to-day at the Central Theatre.

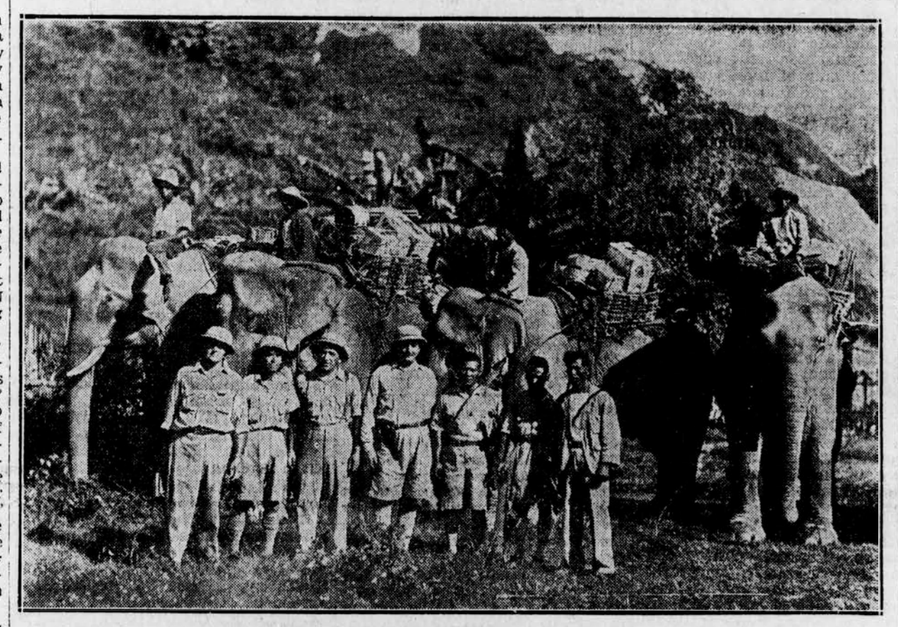
In this new and up-to-date theme, Clark Gable justifies himself as one of three international box-office champions, recently acclaimed by a nation-wide poll of exhibitors. He further proves his ability to make firmer his footing among the stars by stepping from such rugged and vigorous roles as Fletcher Christian in "Mutiny on the Bounty," and Captain Gaskell in "China Seas," with his newest performance as the modern business executive in "Wife Versus Secretary."

Jean Harlow, too, departs from her usual types of roles to play Gable's secretary, the sage yet lovely business confidante who eventually prevents the total wreckage of his happy marital life.

As Gable's wife(Myrn Loy displays her ability to portray the ideal screen wife of a man of millions as capably as she did William Powell's sharp-witted spouse in several recent films.

Direction of "Wife Versus Secretary" was under the expert guidance of Clarence Brown whose genius had made such delightful

(Continued on page 14, col. 4.)



Frank Buck's great picture "Fang And Claw" at the Pathe.

Sutter's Gold" with Edward Arnold And B. Barnes—now seen at the Regal.

FRANK BUCK'S "FANG AND CLAW"

At Pathe

"Bring 'Em Back Alive" Frank Buck, whose name has become a household word, has recently returned from an expedition to the Malay Peninsula and northern India, bringing with him a new bagful of cinematic thrills. From the more than twenty miles of fifilm exposed he has produced his third feature picture, "Fang and Claw," said to be not only a worthy successor to his two preceding ones, but also radically different in many respects. It is now shown at the Pathe Cinema.

"Fang and Claw" evokes thrills by a rapid succession of hairbreadth escapes and breath-taking struggles between mand and animal, both in pursuit and capture.

One of the highlights is a hair-raising pursuit of a native by a ravenously hungry man-eating tiger, an enormous beast that lurked in the wild fastnesses of the Sakai country. Stalking its unsuspecting prey through the dense jungle, the great famished cat follows the native to his native hut, and it is here that the excitement mounts in a furious crescendo. As the tiger bounds through the open door, the man dives out through the window, and the beast follows him. The native races madly for a nearby tree, the tiger close behind him. A mighty spring misses its mark by a matter of inches, and the frightened native climbs the tree in panic with almost superhuman agility. That the tiger follows him up the trunk and forces him out to the very tip of one of the limbs goes without saying. The climax comes when Frank Buck interferes and provides what is said to be a distinct surprise.

Another tiger episode depicts the capture of the largest of the species ever seen in the Malay country. A giant crocodile is caught in a highly novel manner, its jaws being tied by Buck, while it is still in its native element.

Wild monkeys of many different species are caught in various ways, and a large herd of rare antelope is added to Buck's unique collection by a mass set-up of snares. "Fang and Claw" is said to contain a plentiful number of comedy sequances, several which depict the antics of those natural clowns, the monkeys, and the honey bears.

Two enormous jythons, each about twenty-eight feet in length, are captured under difficult conditions, one of them being caught by Buck bare-handed. This reptile had struck at one of the natives, but fortunately, the strike was short. Otherwise it dould have been the man's end, for pythons wrap themselves around a man or a beat with surprising speed, crushing out life in a period of less than two minutes.

In what is still another suspenseful episode, a tiger stalks and springs upon a baby rhinoceros that has strayed away from its mother. Were it not for the timely arrival of Buck, the baby rhino would not have lasted long, despite the fact that it was of what is known as the armorplated variety.

More than two thousand animals and five thousand birds were captured by Buck on his recent expedition and brought back to America for various zoological collections. The most interesting among them furnish the action for "Fang and Claw," produced by the Van Beuren Corporation, and released by RKO Radio.

Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "Wife Versus Secretary" at the Central this week.

"ROHDES OF AFRICA"

At The Excelsior

Walter Huston, famous portrayor of vigorous and powerful roles, has full scope for proving his talents in "Rhodes of Africa," which is now seen at the Excelsior Theatre this week. It is a picture of the personality of the man who rose from diamond digger to Cape Premier, and presents a thrilling story of Cecil Rhodes, who, by the force of his personality, made world history. It traces the eventful career of this pioneer, his connection with the Jameson Raid, his conflict with Kruger, and his pacification of the Matabele. All the thrilling moments of the discovery of the first diamond at Kimberley, during a game of marbles played by children, the scenes of trekking, the spirited scenes of Matabele dances and clashes with the white pioneers, etc., are depicted with a faithful adherence to history. Thousands of warriors took part in the spectacular war scenes, and the part of Lobengula, the famous Matabele chief, who opposed the Europeans, is played by Ndaniso Kumalo, who travelled from Africa to enact the role. It is a film that nobody can afford to miss.

The story may be thus outlined. The discovery of the first diamond at Kimberley during a game of marbles played by children, is followed by a rush for claims. Cecil Rhodes, one of the pioneers, soon rises to power and by cleverly eliminating his rivals assumes control of the diamond output. He is more ambitious than public opinion permits, and when he forsees greater success in a northernly direction, where the discovery of gold is reported, he gets scant attention at support at first causing him to progress with Doctor Jameson as his right-hand man. Meanwhile, President Kruger representing the Dutch a South Africa, hearing of the advance contemplated by Rhodes, seeks to influence King Lubergula, head of the Matabeles against the English. He is thwarted in this attempt, however, for Rhodes impresses the tribal chief of his constructive policy, and is granted the necessary concessions by him. As he is about to lead his men to the frp, osed; amd. jpwever, je jears that he has been appointed Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and is compelled to return South to take up his duties and give change to Doctor Jameson. When trouble develops betwen Doctor Jameson's force and the restless savages, he routs them, but himself gets into trouble when he leads his men into the Boer camp, where he is ambushed with his men and captured. Rhodes' dream of a united South Africa is realised through the Boer War, the tide of which was decided after his death, caused ultimately by a weak heart, which deprived him from enjoying the fruits of his labours.

HUMAN CHARACTER IN SUTTER

At The Regal

Regal Theatre begins its run of "Sutter's Gold" from to-day. The production will go down in cinema history as one of the outstanding films of the year. It has a magnificent sweep and power which stays in the mind long after the picture is seen. "Sutter's Gold" tells the story of one of the most appealing figures in American annals; a man who built a fortune and was despoiled of it. It tells of his adventures, his courage, of the strange twist of Fate which left him struggling for justice. Edward Arnold's characterization, showing Sutter as an absorbingly human personality, reaches down deep into the sympathies of the audience. Arnold gives so natural a performance that he makes the observer feel like saying "Walt a minute General, I'll get everybody in town to write to Congress about you." Arnold, as Sutter, establishes the colony of New Helvetia and builds a fabulous fortune. When gold is discovered on his estate, the treasure seekers take his land, buildings, cattle; practically everything. His soldiers and workers have deserted him for the gold fields. As thousands dig riches from soil belonging to Sutter, they thrust him aside ruthlessly. He carried his fight through the courts; finally he wins, only to lose at last. During three administrations he seeks redress in Washington. When his last mantle is wrapped about him he has become a figure for all to remember with kindly warmth. The gold rush scenes are the high points in the narrative. There is a tremendous throbbing tempo in the flow of the story, like the beating of drums and the vibrant thrill of wild-throated trumpets. James Cruze the director, has done an excellent job. The drama does not stop with the great events at the California crisis. It reaches into the minds and hearts of men. It shows how they lived and whom they loved. The human elements of "Sutter's Gold" are vital, electric. They give the sequences the flesh-and-blood gusto which the subject demands. Edward Arnold's portrayal as Sutter stand out splendidly. Binne Barnes, the Countess who tries to bewitch him, is ravishingly provocative. She makes a love idyl in California seem like something absolutely essential to existence. Lee Tracy contributes an entirely new sort of role for him, and it is highly entertaining. The supporting cast, contains literally thousand of players.

"Rhodes of Africa" at the Excelsior—this week.

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Niemeyer Proposals Starve Provinces

CALCUTTA CHAMBER DENOUNCES SIR OTTO'S UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTIONS

The needs of the provinces are greater than those of the Centre from the point of view of national uplift, and hence the provinces must be strengthened financially is the view contained in a letter addressed by the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta to the Government on the Niemeyer Report.

Quoting Sir Walter Layton, the letter says:—

While the functions of the Central Government in civil administration may be expected to grow, the expenditure involved is a very small affair indeed, compared with that required for a nation-wide development of education, for the improvement of public health and sanitation, for the services charged with the great task of increasing the economic productivity of India and many other functions which have been definitely placed within the sphere of the Provinces. It is well-known that Provincial sources of revenue are comparatively inelastic while an examination of the new sources of additional revenue by the Federal Finance Committee presided over by Lord Percy showed that the prospects of increase in this direction also were not encouraging. It has been the considered view not only of Indian commercial bodies and Indian non-officials but of impartial committees and experts that India is incurring expenditure on the primary functions of Government such as defence and maintenance of law and order which is as high in proportion to her wealth as Western nations, while her expenditure on social services such as education, sanitation, industrial and agricultural improvement etc., is far behind Western standards and is in many directions almost non-existent.

If the standard of life of the people as a whole is to be raised, the paramount importance of Provincial finance cannot be ignored. The present allocation of resources between the Central and Provincial Governments has evoked strong criticism of every expert enquiry from that of Sir Walter Layton to the Percy, Federal Finance Committee. It is also essential to emphasise that the advent of the Indian States into Federal Government would render difficult any subsequent reallocation of fiscal resources and readjustment of financial relationship between the Centre and the Provinces or States.

MILITARY MOLOCH.

The Committee also desire to draw attention to some large assumptions made by Sir Otto Niemeyer, which cannot be accepted by Indian public opinion and Indian commercial bodies. For instance, Sir Otto observes that "expenditure at the Centre cannot be expected, consistently with safety, to decrease much below the point to which it has now been reduced." The Committee cannot possibly agree to this proposition in regard to Central expenditure. For example, there is unanimity of opinion on the question that the current expenditure on defence is an unduly heavy item. Sir Walter Layton in his report on Indian Finance, referred to before, observes that the expenditure on defence in India bears to the total expenditure of the Central Government a higher proportion than in any other country of the world and that since the high "defence ratio" in Indian Government expenditure is partly due to the low level of other expenditure, "it remains a peculiarly burdensome one."

COSTLY SERVICES

But even apart from military expenditure, however, there is no doubt that the cost of general administration is high owing to the level of salaries which bears no proportion to the ability of the taxpayer. There is no doubt that the entire expenditure of the Government, both Central and Provincial, including the scales of salaries, allowances etc. needs to be readjusted on the basis of reduced price levels, depressed trade and shrinking revenues. Even apart from world conditions, the hard facts of Indian economy and low average income demand a far less costly administration. The main difficulty in regard to public finance in India arises from the fact that while the expenditure on primary and unproductive functions has been stabilised at an unduly high level, the constructive services are thereby starved unless the people are prepared to tax themselves further even in order to maintain such services. The Committee can hardly feel enthusiastic about the recommendations of a Report whose underlying assumption is that the present exorbitantly high scale of Central expenditure cannot be reduced with the logical corollary that taxation also cannot be reduced.

The Committee regret to point out that no co-ordinated plan of Federal Finance underlies the recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer, which are frankly formulated with a desire to placate and accommodate different interests and rival claimants according to their respective political "pull."

The Chamber claims the whole of the Jute export duty for Bengal.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

The chamber protests against the observations of Sir Otto Niemeyer in regard to the stabilisation of the present surcharges on Income-tax and Super-tax and trusts that the Government will not take advantage of the general observations in Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report to perpetuate these surcharges since it would be a breach of the undertaking given by the Government in regard to the removal of these surcharges.

In his Report Sir Otto has made the assignment of income-tax to the Provinces dependent upon improvement in the condition of railway finance. Despite past investigations into the various aspects of this problem, the condition of railway finance is causing serious anxiety and requires immediate and substantial efforts to improve it effectively. The Committee trust that railway expenditure would be completely overhauled and economy effected in all possible directions along with efforts to attract traffic.

INCOME-TAX DISTRIBUTION.

As regards the distribution of taxes on income as between the Federation and the Provinces as well as between the various Provinces 'inter se,' the Committee have to express disappointment at the recommendations in the Report.

In this connection, the Committee have, to point out that the retention of any share of Income-tax receipts by the Centre has been a sore point with the Provinces ever since the Meston Settlement. The Peel Committee recommended, in fact, that taxes on income should be entirely transferred to the Provinces. The principal source of receipt which might appreciably augment the revenues of the Provinces from the outset of Provincial Autonomy is a share of the taxes on income and Sir Otto Niemeyer also recognises that income-tax is the main hope of the Provinces which stand in need of financial resources. According to his recommendations, however, the Provinces will continue to be starved of this source of revenue almost completely at least for the first five years after the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy and even subsequently only 50 p.c. of the total revenue realised from Income-tax would at any time be distributed. It is regretted that among the Provinces no provision has been made for the whole of the yield to be transferred to the Provinces even after the second prescribed period. This would mean that although the Provinces would have rapidly expanding needs the sources of revenue assigned to them would not be sufficiently elastic and would not show signs of adequate growth, whereas the Central sources of revenue which have to meet comparatively stationary needs would be expanding or be capable of expansion.

As regards the manner of distribution, the Committee cannot help observing that in trying to avoid rigid pedantry, Sir Otto Niemeyer has applied a mere rule-of-thumb method which is obviously haphazard.

Concluding the letter says, so far as Bengal is concerned, the Committee think that the financial relief recommended in Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report would not enable her to expand her social services or pursue a constructive programme of national welfare and they trust that the question of the allocation of the whole of the jute export duty as well as the question of assignment of a really fair share of Income-tax revenue would receive the favourable consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State before orders on this subject are finally placed on the table of the Houses of Parliament

WOMEN RAIDERS JAILED

KARACHI, May 18.

On a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly which, the prosecution alleged, raided a house in village Doaba, Hyderabad District, seventeen persons including three women were tried before the Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Sind, who sentenced one accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment, three women to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and discharged the remaining 13.

The prosecution story was that on 17th November, 1935, the accused persons raided the house of a Muslim resulting in a fight in which one person was killed.—A. P.

Our Simla Letter

CRAZE FOR Br. EXPERTS

India Govt's Plea For Efficient Departmental Administration

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

During the week the Viceroy made his first public utterance after his arrival in Simla—in reply to the address of welcome presented by the Municipal Committee. The address traversed wide ground and raised several issues including the vexed question of the Simla exodus, but His Excellency was unwilling to be drawn into platitudes and controversies.

In the course of his reply he told the Municipal Committee that he was himself carrying out experiments in the Viceregal Lodge to abate the dust nuisance and also promised to go personally and see how the supply of milk to school children was being worked out. The question of Simla's health programme has particular significance, not only because the Viceroy is taking personal interest in it but also because it is expected that Simla as the Summer Capital of the country must serve as a model to the whole country.

OTTAWA PACT ENDS.

At long last the Ottawa Pact is to end. It was known during the week that the notice of termination had already reached. London and as soon as it was formally acknowledged by the British Cabinet, an announcement would be made in India. This announcement has already appeared in the papers, but the question which is worrying everybody is—what next? Will the Government of India accept all the suggestions made in Mr. Jinnah's amendment and act according to them? It seems likely that the Government of India will now proceed to address all Provincial Governments and commercial associations regarding further steps to be taken to conclude a new agreement with Great Britain.

In the meantime further communication from the British Government is also expected regarding its proposals for fresh negotiations. It seems, however, likely that by the time the Assembly meets next, the Government would have ascertained the views of all interests concerned and be ready with its plans. There is little doubt that unless men representing the Governments and the business interests of the two countries gather together and thresh out the issues, no separate agreement is possible.

MINES COMMITTEE.

Another subject which is exercising the minds of the Government of India is the constitution of the Mines Committee which was promised by Sir Frank Noyce in the Assembly in April last. This Committee is expected to consider the question of safety and conservation of mines. Mr. Joshi asked not only for extending the terms of reference but widening the personnel of the Committee so as to include representatives of labour and other interests. The reply of the Industries Member, though sympathetic, was not very helpful. It now transpires that the Government of India have not come to any decision yet. From talks in unofficial quarters I gather that though there is not much likelihood of the terms of reference being extended it is quite possible that its constitution may be widened so as to include some labour representatives.

CRAZE FOR EXPERTS.

There is at the moment a craze for importing experts from England. Already two officials of the British Inland Revenue office are at work formulating proposals for reorganising the work of the Income-tax Department. It has also been announced that two experts from England would arrive in winter to examine the work of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. A third proposal which may also soon materialise is that experts should be brought to advise Provincial Governments in regard to the organisation of vocational education in our secondary schools. There has also been a good deal of talk for some time that an expert would be brought from England to reorganise railway finance. Independent observers are of opinion that this desire for importing experts is an unhealthy tendency. There are men in our own Services who are able and competent enough to undertake the task efficiently—and if necessary they could be deputed to England and other countries to study the system there. I gather that the subject will receive prominent attention during the next session of the Assembly.

Muslim Girl's Success

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 21.

Miss Badar-un-Nisa Kutbuddin daughter of Khan Sahib Muhammad Kutbuddin Sahib Bahadur, belonging to a refined family of Hyderabad-Deccan has graduated from the Women's Christian College, Madras, taking her B.A., Degree of the University of Madras with Zoology and Botany as her Special Subjects, scoring a Second Class in Urdu.

She is the first Muslim Lady to attain this unique distinction at the Madras University. She is a Scholarship holder of the Alladdin Education Trust Fund Secunderabad-Deccan.

Well-Known Khadi Seller On Hunger Strike

(From A Correspondent.)

Sjt. "Mohan Kaka", proprietor of the well-known Khadi Stores of Prarthna Samaj, has gone on hunger strike from Thursday owing to some dispute with the local branch of the A.I.S.A. He has been selling Khadi for his living and his Stores Mohan Vastra Bhandar has become popular with young men especially students. It would be better if the management of Khadi Bhandar investigates into the matter.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON SHOPKEEPERS

Thirty-Three Persons Challaned

MIANI, May 20.

Thirty-three Mahomedans of village Bule in the jurisdiction of Miani Police station have been challaned by the police under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code and 151 Criminal Procedure Code for an alleged attack on the Hindu shop-keepers of the place.

It may be stated that Hindu-Muslim relation in that village was strained, and it is alleged that about two months back some Mahomedans attacked the Hindus and also set their houses on fire.

Four or five persons were being prosecuted in that connection when another scuffle between Hindus and Muslims took place. The Muslims have also lodged complaints in the court of the local Magistrate praying for taking security proceedings against some Hindus of that place, as there was apprehension of breach of peace.—United Press.

WHEN YOUR HEART DOES THE WORK OF YOUR ARTERIES YOU ARE A VICTIM OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

the fate of six out of ten people in daily life

The Heart is the Pumping Station of the Human Body. During life it never stops work. Every day of your existence it pulsates 100,800 times and pumps 8 tons of Blood. Fourteen pounds of pressure are required for every contraction just so that the Blood, by way of arteries and veins, reaches every part of the body. If an obstruction takes place in the arteries which impedes the normal flow of Blood, the Heart is forced to pump harder. But, of course, this strain on the Heart cannot go on indefinitely and Heart Weakness and Heart Failure are the natural outcome.

How do the Arteries become Obstructed?

AT about the age of 40, though often before, the conditions of modern life create a deposit of lime salts in the Arteries. They lose their ability to contract and expand and the whole circulatory task is thrown upon the Heart. The vital work of nutrition is seriously interfered with as the organs of the body fail to receive a proper supply of blood and vitality. Thus you become a victim of High Blood Pressure, the fate of six out of ten people in daily life. The results are only too clearly seen in the sufferer. At an age when he should be enjoying the good things in life, he finds that neither work nor play holds any interest. His face is lined with care; his steps timid and uncertain.

This illustration shows the Artery and Vein with joining Capillaries. Through this wonderful network of tubes, the blood is pumped to feed the vital body cells.

Is there a Successful Treatment for High Blood Pressure?

Most certainly there is and it is *not* a drug. It is *not* a patent medicine. It is *not* a secret remedy. Indeed, nothing could be more natural to our bodies than the principal constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets—the only satisfactory treatment for High Blood Pressure. Scientific tests of the most critical kind have proved that 'Phyllosan' Tablets renew the Blood-stream, WITHIN 14 DAYS.

When Blood Pressure is Banished will Youthfulness Return?

Abundant evidence is available to prove that a course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets will have a profoundly revitalizing and rejuvenating effect upon the entire human organism. Worn out body cells are replaced, nerves are strengthened, the heart is fortified, the blood is revitalized and *ALL THE PHYSICAL AND VITAL FORCES ARE INCREASED IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE.*

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets?

We have already stated that nothing could be more natural to our bodies than 'Phyllosan' Tablets. The following facts will prove that statement. The principal constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets has been described by eminent scientists as "the most wonderful substance in our world." It is extracted from green vegetables and possesses the closest relationship to human blood pigments. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are prepared, spent 15 years of research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful product without detriment to its vitalizing power.

'Phyllosan' Tablets in the Treatment of Anæmia.

Women—especially young girls—are particularly prone to the distressing malady known as Anæmia. This disorder is caused through impoverishment in the quantity and quality of the vital red blood cells. 'Phyllosan' Tablets quickly renew these cells and give to them their proper supply of revitalized blood. Given sufficient new red cells in the blood and Anæmia is *impossible.*

IMPORTANT.

'PHYLLOSAN' Tablets are perfectly harmless and can be taken by the youngest and most delicate persons with complete confidence. 'Phyllosan' Tablets contain neither drugs nor glands nor animal extracts and in their preparation, are untouched by hand throughout.

SOME WONDERFUL TRIBUTES

Immediate Benefit after 1 Bottle.

"I have taken many medicines before but can honestly say that nothing I have ever taken has done me so much good in such a short time."—E.S.

Benefit in 3 days.

"I got a small bottle on Tuesday and by Friday following I could feel the benefit."—H.U.

Pain Vanishes after taking HALF a bottle.

"Before I had used half the bottle all pain and dizziness had left me."—W.L.

Thought She was Going to Die.

"I was so ill with Syncope of the Heart I never thought to live and now after only 6 days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

'PHYLLOSAN' Regd.

(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) TABLETS

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK. If you are over 40 or under) send for that most interesting and valuable Book —"Revitalization and Rejuvenation"—free on request.

Write for Booklet to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd. BOMBAY: Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, P.O. Box 258. CALCUTTA: 29, Bentinck Street

Mark envelope clearly—

PHYLLOSAN MEDICAL DEPT.

Registered Trade Mark 'Phyllosan' is the property and denotes the product of Natural Chemicals Limited, London.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

MINIATURE TALKIES PRESENTED BY LISTERINE
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE CERTAINLY IS PLEASANT TO USE — NO SOAPY TASTE
HOW WELL IT CLEANS THE TEETH TOO! LOOK AT MINE SPARKLING WHITE AFTER ONLY A FEW DAYS USE
WHAT A CLEAN, REFRESHED FEELING IT LEAVES IN THE MOUTH! AND HOW MUCH BETTER MY GUMS FEEL.
TRY IT!
LISTERINE

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

Buy a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste today. Use it night and morning for the next 30 days. Then look at your teeth. See how much whiter, brighter they will be. You will be delighted with the results. Made in 3 sizes: Large, Double-size and Small.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE M-16

Nizam Warns Newspapers

Circular Urges Eschewing Of Communal Bias

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), (By Mail.)

An important Circular letter, bearing upon the responsibilities and obligations of newspaper editors and publishers in regard to the news they publish, particularly news likely to affect communal harmony in the State, has recently been addressed by Mr. Mirza Ali Yar Khan, the Director of Information, to newspapers in the City.

In the course of this it is pointed out that the Government had recently addressed a Circular, drawing attention to the true functions of, and the disregard of these by, local news agencies.

EDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is added that since the issue of that Circular, certain items of news have been published which were not fit for publication. Such publication tantamounts to a breach of the conditions under which permission has been granted for the publication of individual newspapers, and of the undertaking given by editors and publishers at that time, as they are deemed responsible for every single item of news published, regardless of the source from which such news is obtained.

The Circular adds that, therefore, the publication of any unverified news, or such as represents the action of the Government in a way as might create disaffection against it, or arouse ill-feeling among the people or excite communal feelings, makes the Editor directly responsible to the Government. It is, therefore, held to be incumbent on the Editors of all local papers that they will realise the duty which devolves on them, legally and morally, in their capacity as Editors, to rigorously scrutinise all news before it is published, so that "nothing improper, unverified or provocative finds place" in the columns of their papers.

"This action," says the Circular, "will not only raise the tone and general status" of their papers, "but will also discourage purveyors of false, incorrect or alarming news."

MORAL OBLIGATION.

It makes special reference to news which may arouse communal feelings, and says that, while such action in itself is a penal offence, Editors have, in addition, a moral obligation, in view of the delicate situation in the country, to create an atmosphere of peace and tolerance among the communities. They should also insist that local news agencies, which supply them news, should adhere to this policy, and eschew any attempt to create bias, which they have not been doing hitherto, in spite of Government's recent Circular on the subject.

The Circular continues, "It should be noted that the rules under which permission is granted for the publication of newspapers are fairly strict on paper, and on that account, the Government has been repeatedly accused of restricting the freedom of the Press in Hyderabad, but if any Editor or reader scrutinises the articles daily published, in the light of those restrictions, he will see that the Government has never insisted on literal compliance with those restrictions. But now that the Government is convinced that the communal quiet in the State is showing a tendency to become adversely affected, and that the newspapers and the irresponsible news they publish, have largely contributed to this state of affairs, they have come to the conclusion that they will insist in future on the strict adherence to all the conditions laid down by them in regard to all communal writings."

In conclusion the Government point out that, quite apart from its rules and regulations and its warnings and retributions, the sane and decent section of the population in the State does not view with favour such "mischief-making" news, which only appeals to those who seek to create trouble, and appeal to those concerned to co-operate with the Government in preserving communal peace in the State, and thus obviate the necessity for Government adopting harsh measures.—A.P.

Rs. 50,000 FOR MODEL COLONY

PATNA, May 20.

The Managing Committee of the Bihar Central Relief Committee at its meeting held at Sadaquat Ashram on Sunday last under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad adopted an important resolution in connection with the model colony that is being built in the District of Muzaffarpur by the joint efforts of the Government and the Bihar Central Relief Committee, each party contributing Rs. 50,000.—United Press.

APPEAL FOR HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 22.

The Poona Municipality presented a Civic Address to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru this evening.

Replying to the address Punditji referred to the recent communal riots and said he was grieved to learn of them. Such differences amongst ourselves, he said, led to profit others. He then asked both Hindus and Moslems to unite together and co-operate with mutual faith and goodwill. At 10 p.m. Punditji fulfilled the last item of his programme by addressing a huge mass meeting at the cantonment market.

Hops, Barley-malt and yeast, and all the knowledge and facilities of modern brewing are here combined to make a beverage worthy of the thirst of man. And who, having once experienced the glorious flavour of Tennent's Beer, and noted the wonderful way it restores energy, increases vitality and aids digestion, will deny that nature and man have combined to good purpose?

Drink Tennents . . . *and drink it OFTEN.*

RETRENCHMENT IN RAILWAYS

Misunderstanding About Joshi-Khedgiker Controversy Cleared

In connection with the controversy between Messrs S. C. Joshi and R. A. Khedgikar over the proceedings of the Railway Board meeting, Mr. V. R. Kalappa, a member of the General Council of the Federation, writes:—

It is unfortunate that there should be any controversy between two members of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation over what transpired either at their own meeting or at the Joint Meeting with the Railway Board at Delhi during last month. At the outset it must be made clear that the Federation can be strong or weak according to the strength or weakness of affiliated Unions which enjoy absolute autonomy and freedom to organise the workers within their area or jurisdiction so as to resist effectively the employers' offensive. In other words, the strength of the Federation will be in direct proportion to the strength of the affiliated Unions. If the Federation, therefore, would not resort as protest to direct action, the proposed retrenchment, the causes are to be sought in the weakness of affiliated Unions. It will be unjust and unfair to affiliated Unions themselves to accuse the Federation for inaction.

REAL POSITION.

Having said this, we shall proceed to examine the situation a little further. Although the Railway Board are virtually all-powerful in regard to shaping the policies of Indian Railways, they outwardly pretend not to interfere with Company-managed railways. The decisions reached as a result of joint meetings between the Board and the Federation are applicable only to State-Managed railways and their application to Company-managed railways is not guaranteed. This takes away more than 50 p.c. of the utility of such negotiations. Even to get the remaining 50 p.c. advantage in order to serve or protect the Workers on State-managed railways it requires cent per cent organisation amongst them. But what is the exact position?

The N. W. Railway Union which led many a successful strike in the past and was once one of the most powerful organisations in the country cannot be said to be as strong to-day. What is worse, it stands disaffiliated from the Federation. On E. I. Railway though there are a number of Unions, they are yet to prove their worth. The Employees' Association on the E. B. Railway may be said to be thorough as far as office equipment for gathering information or statistics or even realising trade union subscriptions from a large number of employees is concerned, but its limit is reached with representations to the employer. The only militant Union worth the name on the State-managed railways is the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union. But this Union is subject to endless conflicts and controversies ever since the tragic end of its glorious strike in 1930. With these as the strength of the Unions on State-managed railways what pressure could the All-India Railwaymen's Federation bring to bear upon the Railway Board to stop the retrenchment?

SEQUEL TO RIVAL UNIONS.

What probably Mr. R. A. Khedgikar meant when he referred to the failure on the part of the leaders of the Federation to give lead to the workers was in respect of rival Unions. There is no doubt that the Federation has gone back the principle laid down at the Cawnpore Session of the Convention that no overlapping Union on railways should be encouraged. This change in policy has come about ever since the G. I. P. Railway Staff and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Unions got themselves amalgamated which was immediately reacted by the setting up of rival or overlapping Unions which are being affiliated to the Federation.

The primary strength to resist retrenchment or other offensive comes from the organisation of workers. No strong organisation is possible with rival or overlapping Unions on one and the same railway. When the Federation instead of discouraging, begins to affiliate such Unions violating the principle laid down by it at early stages, one is led to believe that no proper lead is being given to workers. This belief is strengthened especially when office-bearers of the Federation enthusiastically make a case in favour of affiliation of rival or overlapping Unions. One can also understand the feelings of Mr. Khedgikar and the members of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union who find themselves only where they started, if not far worse, despite the sacrifices made by tens of thousands of workers in the last strike and despite the energy and labour spent in getting the two old Unions amalgamated.

JOSHI NOT TO BLAME.

While there may not be much love lost between Mr. Khedgikar and Mr. S. C. Joshi who is connected with the G. I. P. Railway New Staff Union, we do not agree with the attack made on the latter in respect of his alleged consent to serve on a Committee to select men for retrenchment. It is impossible for Mr. Khedgikar or others who did not take part in the Second day's sitting to know precisely what transpired at the meeting with the Railway Board as the representatives of the Federation were confined to Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, N. M. Joshi, S. C. Joshi, J. N. Gupta and V. V. Giri.

But at the adjourned General Council Meeting held after discussions with the Railway Board Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he suggested that the representatives of the Union should sit with officers of the Railway in selecting the least efficient men, while Mr. N. M. Joshi wanted an independent official from the I.C.S. Mr. Mehta's suggestion was fully discussed by the members of the General Council and a resolution adopted rejecting the proposal. Although some other member of the deputation supported Mr. Mehta, there was no indication whatever that Mr. S. C. Joshi either agreed with or supported the suggestion. It is, therefore, quite unjust to say that Mr. S. C. Joshi agreed to serve on this Committee. Whatever his faults in regard to starting overlapping Unions may or may not be, so far as we know, Mr. S.C. Joshi can have no share of the blame relating to the proposed Committee for selecting men for retrenchment. We are sure Mr. Khedgikar will correct the report, if misreported, or correct himself, if he believed what he said was true.

A WARNING.

Before concluding we should like to reiterate that Accounts Staff Unions or other Unions which do not believe in industrial action have no place in the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. If such Unions could be affiliated, there is no reason why all fishing clubs, "Bhajan Sabhas" or dramatic societies connected with railwaymen should not be affiliated to the Federation? The last meeting of the General Council showed how the members of the Accounts Staff Union tried to dominate and influence the decisions on the question of retrenchment which did not concern them at all. The Federation is bound to deteriorate and degenerate if its affiliated Unions are predominantly overlapping ones or fashionable paper bodies.

LET INDIA RESIGN FROM LEAGUE

Seth Govind Das' Notice Motions For Next Session Of Assembly

SIMLA, May 21.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the next session of the Assembly:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that immediate and effective steps be taken to counteract the anti-Indian propaganda now on foot in the different countries to lower the Indians and Indian civilization in the estimation of the world and to acquaint all countries with true and real conditions of India.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take necessary steps to release or direct to release all political prisoners detained without trial.

LEAGUE AND INDIA.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to inform His Majesty's Government the desire of this country to resign from the League of Nations owing to the failure of the League's not doing satisfactory duty by the smaller countries, or

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to direct the tendering of India's resignation as a member of the League of Nations for its unsatisfactory existence from India's point of view in matters like the Abyssinian war and League's unsatisfactory intervention, or,

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to tender or direct the tendering of, the resignation of India as a member of the League of Nations for the unsatisfactory results of its activities in vital matters and where the dictation of major European States only reigns supreme and Imperialism is furthered.—United Press.

LUCK BECKONS TO THOSE WHO ACT NOW!

NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO PUT *NAVAROZI* TO THE SEVEREST TEST YOU CAN IMAGINE

By what authority do you presume that there is nothing in this Mysterious Universe that can influence your progress in life? Do you at least realise that the infinite spaces above filled with what you call ether contain unseen Cosmic rays that give form and substance to the worlds of the Universe. Out of these Rays of Divinity, is created a force which the Great Mystics of the past glory manipulated in so many ways, carefully avoiding the misuse of these powers. Life itself, and the various Evil influences at work bow to this strange Universal Force called NAVAROZI, through which you too can draw to yourself the power to achieve your fondest dreams of Health, Happiness and Success.

Since 1870, the year in which this strange power passed in the hands of my predecessors over a million persons have learnt this secret of attainment in life, by removing the only super-human obstacles to their success and happiness. Amongst them are High Government Officials, Princes and Zamindars, Merchants and Farmers, in fact people in all ranks and walks of life. They openly write and tell me their amazing experiences with this Master Power. A few of their letters are published herein and many more can be sent on request to any one not acquainted with the existence of this ancient achievement.

There is only one day in the year on which all NAVAROZI CHARMS are decanted, viz., 21st March (Navaroz day). Last year the whole output was exhausted in 3 months' time and hundreds were disappointed. Though publicity was stopped, hundreds of Special Charms had to be issued to those in dire necessity at many times the price of the usual Charms.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND! REMARKABLE LETTERS FROM USERS! UNDOUBTED PROOF THAT NAVAROZI, THE SPIRITUAL FORCE ON EARTH CHECKS EVIL INFLUENCES AND PUTS SUNSHINE INTO YOUR LIFE.

DEBTS REALISED: EXPERIENCE OF A SCEPTIC

2694. I have received your Charm No. 2 and kept in the cash-box which was empty then. On the same day, a man came and paid Rs. 10. The next day, another man who was prolonging payment for three months came and paid Rs. 20. To my great astonishment, the man from whom I was expecting evil came to me and apologised for all that he has done to me. I was amazed at the wonder and attribute all this glory to your Charm. I have to write that willpower is not the property of any caste, creed or religion, but it is the property of the devotee and believer of God. The Charm really works wonders upon those who have full faith. Once I used to laugh at Charms; but when I got faith in it, it is reflecting rightly. Sd. T. Narayanamurthy, Kavuturam, Kistna Dt. 15-12-1935.

"UNEXPECTED FAVOURS: INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS" WRITES AN ENGINEER.

2717. I find unexpected things have happened which are very favourable for me. I am sure that this has happened only through the influence of Navarozi, considering the unexpected turn of events, I have to infer that the Sacred Power has already done its work. Kindly perform special Niaz ceremony and offer special prayers for my further success and happiness immediately and intimate to me. I shall remit you Rs. 50 for this expense. Sd. N. Ganapati, Asst. Engineer, P. W. D., Bellary. 6-1-1936.

"RISE IN POSITION" WRITES A CONFIRMED DEVOTEE

2762. I have to thank you unreservedly for all the untold benefits I have achieved—secular, spiritual, moral and material—by my constant devotion to your Navarozi Charm. Ever since I have begun to use it, I have risen in my position and my mental depression has vanished. I am a confirmed devotee of yours. Sd. J. Venkataswamy, Proprietor, Messrs. B. Jagannath Chetty & Son, Jagannath Bldg., Lansdowne Bazar, Mysore. 12-2-1936.

STATE SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE TESTIFIES.

2768. I was an ex-Sub-Inspector. I ordered a Charm from you. I got back my appointment. Sd. S. M. Mahaboob Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, Rambha, Ganjam Dt. 19-2-1936.

"ACTED LIKE A RAM BAN" CERTIFIES TREASURER OF THE HOLY RAMESWARAM TEMPLE.

2812. Your Charm was wonderful. It acted like a "Ram Ban." I am not able to express how miraculously it worked with far-reaching results. You will kindly send me another Charm per V. P. P. Sd. N. Vanamamalai Pillai, Treasurer, Devasthanam, Rameswaram. 15-3-1936.

PLEADER GREATLY BENEFITED: DONE LOT OF GOOD.

2814. I have been wearing your Navarozi Charm No. 3. It has done me lot of good. I am greatly benefited by the Charm. I know not how to thank you sufficiently for your kindness and kind service to me and to humanity at large. Sd. V. Krishna Rau, Pleader, Namakkal, Salem Dt. 16-3-1936.

"WORKED WONDERS" WRITES ADVOCATE.

2784. I am glad to add that your Charm has worked wonders. I send you herewith my Special Habibi for special prayers on the Navroz Day. I shall be highly obliged to you if you will kindly return it as early as possible. Sd. Sardar Faqirullah, Advocate, 77, Railway Road, Lahore. 28-2-1936.

GOT PROMOTION.

2714. The Charm No. 2 I got down in last October did me immense good. My pay was increased, got a higher promotion. Sd. W. W. S. de Mel, Chembong Estate, Federated Malay States. 1-4-1936.

SECURED EMPLOYMENT.

2724. The talisman No. 2 you sent me for getting the employment is by far the most powerful for which I owe you a debt of gratitude and ever pray God for your long life and success. I hope you very kindly register my name as a permanent client of yours. Sd. B. S. George, Mount Abu. 13-1-1936.

BANK OFFICIAL'S RISE

2741. On the 30th October, you sent me your precious Charm No. 1 for the use of my son. Since then, I see that by the kindness of the Almighty God and through the help of your Charm, my son has been allowed to sit in the same bank on a higher chair, i.e. he has been entrusted work of higher responsibility. Sd. Ramkrishna Das, Katra Nil. House No. 278, Delhi. 25-1-1936.

TRULY A DIVINE GIFT

2787. There are some heavenly qualities embedded in the Navarozi Charm, and it will not be an exaggeration if I say that it is a divine gift given to you by the Almighty so as to enable you to render your benign service to the ailing humanity. Sd. K. H. Gopalakrishnan, B.A., Brick Office, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, Via Tatanagar, B. N. R. 2-3-1936.

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A group photograph taken on the occasion of the opening of the M. F. Dubash (Baralakh) sanatorium at Daviar, a health resort near Bombay last week.

The wedding of Mr. Taher bhai, son of Mr. Mahomed Ali Allahbux with Miss Memuna, daughter of Mr. Yousuf Noorbhai, was celebrated on Sunday. Photo shows some of the guests at the wedding.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN LIFE OFFICES

(Continued from Page 6)

rates which are higher than without profit rates. This extra payment helps the company if the mortality and|or expenses of management are higher than presumed or anticipated. But if these are normal or lower than anticipated there remains a surplus. This surplus is returned to policyholders in the form of bonuses—Now is it fair that income-tax should be charged on this surplus? Of course, the portion of the surplus distributed to the shareholders by way of dividends must pay income-tax. But the policyholder should be exempted. Such a treatment is fair and just. It will give further impetus to the life insurance business in India. In the alternative the method of assessment prevalent in England, South Africa, and Ceylon, may be adopted.

The Spirit Of Swadeshi

If Sir Sivaswamy were not a confirmed free trader he would have appreciated the need for protection against non-Indian companies. There is a sufficient number of Indian companies working in all parts of India. Through their instrumentality the premia that may go out of India may be kept in India, in future. The life assurance premia are of cumulative character and they increase every year. If only the Indian life offices are given a little protection their reserves will be so considerable in course of time as to ease the money markets of India and make funds available for Indian industries. Look at the splendid support that the Land Mortgage Bank of Madras has received from the Indian Life Offices. This protection is not to cost a pie more to the consumer, i.e., the policy-holder, as in other commodities. This protection will be achieved by restrained admission of and equitable supervision over non-Indian companies. A little more patriotism—a little more Swadeshi spirit—will do the work. Imagine the fate of an Indian company in London, New York or Ottawa, not to mention Berlin or Rome. Is it then too much to ask the Government to allow a free field to Indian companies in India, unhampered by non-Indians, till they build up formidable reserve funds? Let us hope that Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and other Liberal leaders of India will come to the assistance of Indian Life Offices. The case for protection to the fire and general insurance companies is even stronger and will be dealt with by persons concerned.

Malharrao Holkar's Twelfth Anniversary

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, (By Mail.)

The Subedar Malharrao Holkar's 12th Annual Utsav was performed at the King-Edward Hall on May 2. On this occasion, prominent persons, like Sardar Kibe, Zanane, Tambe, Namjoshi, Thakur, Bhai Kotwal etc., were present in the Hall. Nearly 200 people were present and the Sabha was graced by the presidentship of Rai Bahadur S. L. Tambe. The girls from the Sharda Raje Boarding and the students of the Malharashram were also present there.

OF GREAT VALUE.

The President Sardar Changan of the Utsav Mandal in his speech said that the building which was given to the Sahitya Sabha was of great value to the Utsava Committee and the Marathi literature. He also explained that the Office of the Malharrao Bajirao Utsava and the Sahitya Sabha was one and the same. Mr. Changan expressed his appreciation of the officers, public and business people all taking harmonious interest in the Utsava.

The President then lectured the importance of the youths of Indore taking part in the public function. Although Malharrao Holkar was Dhangar by caste, he knew perfectly well the Administrative work.

After that Mr. Deshmukh sung his Powadas and Mr. Namjoshi read out all the messages from different quarters expressing sympathy for this Utsava. Two important messages were from Sharmisthabai Holkar and Sir Tukojirao Holkar. Sir Tukojirao gave a donation of Rs. 600 for this Utsav.

MEDALS PRESENTED.

One "Hastalikhit" document, (in original), was submitted by the Thakur Sahib before the portrait of Subedar Sahib. He also garlanded the picture of Subedar. Those who have done good and public work were rewarded with medals. After some sport in the Maharaja Shivajirao High School ground in the evening the function of this day came to a close in the midst of great rejoicings.

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that the three cricket test matches between England and India will be broadcast. The commentator will be Mr. Howard Marshall.

TORTURE OF ANIMALS IN NAME OF RELIGION

Legislation Needed To Stop Practice

KUMBAKONAM, May 18

Following the alleged hook-swinging of a ram for the propitiation of the "patroness" of small-pox, the Madras S. P. C. A. has sent its secretary to Kumbakonam to inquire and take action if necessary, says "The Statesman".

Interviewed, the secretary said that represetations had been made to the Government of India regarding the need for legislation to prohibit the torture of animals in the name of religion. The Government had replied stating that they were in full sympathy with the object of the Society but regretted that as the subject was a provincial one at present, it would not be in keeping with their general policy in respect of such subjects to undertake legislation.

The Government, the secretary added has suggested that local Governments should be moved in this connection.

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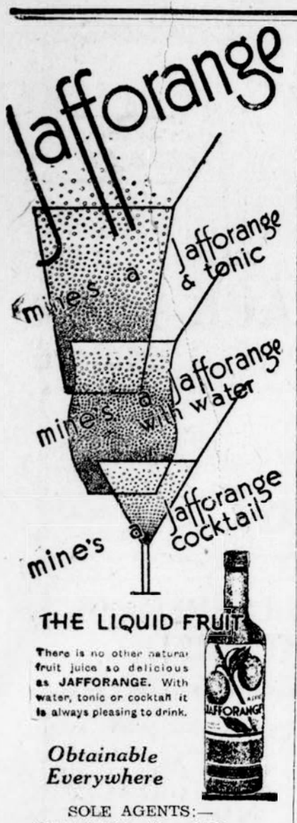
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World Reflections

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

(From Our London Correspondent)

The future attitude towards Italy must be decided by all the Powers in consultation at Geneva In the House of Commons the Prime Minister rightly refused to prejudge the decision of the League whether Sanctions shall be continued or not. Great Britain has acted throughout in loyalty to the League, accepting its unanimous decisions. There is no good reason for departure from that policy in the moment of disillusion.

Great Britain can only play the part that events impose upon her if she makes herself strong and realises a maximum of national unity. Neither of these things can be achieved if the foreign policy of the country is to be made a matter of purely partisan controversy.—"Daily Telegraph," London.

Great Britain must put an end to weak and halting diplomacy, renew her faith and resume her fight for freedom and civilised progress—not merely in order to restore her shattered prestige, but for her own self-preservation and the security of the British Empire.

Hitherto the British Government has been able to excuse its cowardice and vacillation by France's failure to offer wholehearted co-operation. That excuse no longer holds. All the evidence from Paris now affirms that the new French Government is not only ready but eager to co-operate with Britain in the fullest reaffirmation of the Convenant. Where France and Britain lead, the smaller nations will undoubtedly be ready to follow. The last excuse of a craven Government has gone. If Mr Eden fails to give a lead at Geneva on Monday (May 11), the fault will this time be definitely his. He will have brought the name of Britain to unutterable dishonour and have earned the contempt of that vast section of public opinion that has hitherto been his strongest support. This is the moment for the public conscience of this country to assert itself.

We welcome wholeheartedly the decision of the Labour and Liberal Parties to press for the maintenance, and extension, if need be, of sanctions against Italy. Some may say that this is emotionalism born of disappointment and wounded pride. Nothing is further from the truth. The people who are living in a fool's paradise are those who imagine that we can have peace in a world which is armed to the teeth and in which aggression plainly pays.—"News Chronicle" London.

The Government's loss of a seat at Peckham expresses, above all else, a loss of popular confidence in its foreign policy and (it is no pleasure to say it) in Mr. Eden, Those who once placed hope in him—and we were among them—will read his speech of yesterday (May 6 in the House of Commons) with despair. In his speech in the House last March, he numbed his friends with his declaration that Britain would add nothing to her responsibilities under the Covenant.

Numbed, we say, because Mr. Eden had won a support stretching beyond any one Party just because, and only because, he was believed to be ready to add to his country's responsibilities. Then came the appalling, the even inhuman, complacency of the "no reproach, no apology" speech at Leamington Spa, delivered at a moment when most of his countrymen were feeling a terrible sickness, a meanness, over the fate of Abyssinia.

And now yesterday's (House of Commons's speech) speech, with its "unapologetic" statement that the reason why the Canal was not closed was because it "must have inevitably led to war." This is the blackest thing Mr. Eden has ever said. Yes? Well, the League might as well be shut up. For any roaring bully could shut it up by threatening war if it grimaced at him.—"Daily Herald", London.

We fear that Mr. Eden's collective grumblings, and dying sanctionist murmurs, had better cease. If they continue, they will begin to sound in smug derision of all that ruin and dismay in Africa. Better (if sufficiently humiliating) to hope, as some well accredited persons evidently do, in France as in England, that the gorged gunman will now be good. But will he? Nobody can say. Who will be so silly as to believe the word of a new Machiavelli?—"Daily Mirror", London.

Hopelessly now is the policy of sanctions. It was a bubble anyway, but it took in many, including the British Government. Some of the promoters continue to invite subscriptions. Very, very foolish any Government would have to be to let the policy of sanctions take them in again.—The "Daily Express," London.

The right course for Great Britain is to clean the slate and give notice as soon as possible that she will have nothing more to do with sanctions or with the penal clauses of the Covenant. Friendship with Italy is of vital importance both to her and to ourselves.

To avert a crash of the whole of European civilisation the next move is with the British Government. Let it meet the Duce's overtures in a generous spirit and forget the immediate past of estrangement and bitter newspaper war. Peace in Europe will be saved if it does this. It is doubtful if it can be saved in any other way.—"Daily Mail," London.

Mr. Eden scored in the House of Commons by the heroism of his frankness. Just as Sir Samuel Hoare won the day when he had to resign, so Eden won admiration by his frank admission of the failure of his efforts But there was a hint of disappointment in his speech about the way the Cabinet had tied his hands. Again the blame seems to go to Baldwin for not allowing Eden to act freely. As a result of this Mussolini's bluff was not called and he was able to carry out his plans.—"Berlingske Tidende," Copenhagen

England has arrived at an important point of her history. England has been given a painful lesson and will make a considerable effort to take it to heart. That may take some time in England but such lessons have often become momentous springs of power. It remains to be seen whether there will be political repurcussions at home. One thing is certain—England will not fall into the errors of the past. Out of this lesson may arise a new strength which will amaze those who think that the British lion's force is permanently on the decline.—"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", Berlin.

There is a remarkable calmness in London following a sincere admission of a fiasco over Abyssinia. Britain was ready to support the League and consistently she supported all its decisions; but on account of France military sanctions were not considered. If one now sees that League action was not strong enough to bring about success no blame could be attached to Great Britain. Britain admits that the first great trial of the League ended negatively. Yet, British statesmen know that much of the responsibility is on their shoulders because they took over the Leadership of the world in Geneva. Members of the Cabinet will have a difficult stand during the next few months. Admissions of Baldwin and Eden indicate the trend.—"Frankfurter Zeitung," Frankfurt.

Britain ought to consider a reasonable solution of the Italo-British dispute. Decision has been reached on the battlefield and there is nothing to do but to regard this as the best solution of the Ethiopian problem. Italian security is ensured and there is no intention of disturbing British interests in the districts where they are protected by treaties. The time has come to discover an avenue for an understanding and Britain will find Italy ready if she is reasonable when interests of Italian people are concerned.—"Giornale d'Italia," Rome.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

Soon after the election Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd, will presumably be called upon to form a Government and with the death of King Fuad he will no longer have to fear opposition from the Palace which defeated him, for instance, in 1930. There is the danger, however, that, inspired by their triumph, the Wafdists will insist on impossible treaty terms from Britain—for example, with regard to the Sudan. But the main subject of the present conversations is the status of the Egyptian army and the British army of occupation. It is possible but by no means certain that the Italian success in Abyssinia will make the Egyptians less unwilling to compromise on this point.—"Manchester Guardian," Manchester.

Further evidence of the conciliatory tendencies is agreement to regard the young King's civil majority as attained, though a strict application of the civil code would postpone that event till he is 21. In spite of one or two fatal clashes the elections, which were for the first time entirely free, were relatively peaceful, and though the future in Egypt must be regarded as obscure, it can at least be said that the developments of the past forthnight have been as favourable as could be hoped. Internal agreement is an essential condition of the success of the conversations now proceeding between this country (Great Britain) and Egypt.—"Spectator.", London.

Of the outstanding questions which figured in the draft treaty of 1930, and which must figure in the new one, the most urgent is, of course, the military. The Egyptians want a bigger and better equipped army of their own, and they want the British troops removed from Cairo and Alexandria and Heliopolis. If we are not prepared to concede that—as repeated pledges and common sense alike require that we should—it is idle to hope for a treaty. There is no substance in the argument that the changed situation to-day makes it unsafe both for the British Empire and for Egypt to withdrew our troops from the capital cities. Given that British forces should for the present and for some time to come remain in Egypt and the vast majority of Egyptians are agreed about that), there are other bases available from which they can effectively perform their defensive functions. If the British Government, instigated by die-hard Imperialists and under-headed soldiers, is going to make an enemy of Egypt instead of a friend and ally, "defence" will be an insoluble and a highly dangerous problem.—"New Statesman and Nation," London.

The death of King Fuad has certainly created a difficult position in Egypt but the British are not trying to improve matters. On the contrary, they are doing their best to make the situation more confused as it will furnish excuse for a military intervention. Everybody in Egypt realises nowaddays that the British not the Italians, are the real menace to the independence of the country. The threefold—land, air and sea—occupation of Egypt by the British is only designed to create trouble by using it as a base against Italy. The crazy idea of closing the Suez Canal, must be resisted as it might lead to the end of Egypt as an independent kingdom.—"Tribuna", Rome.

HUNGER—DANGER IN ABYSSINIA

The plight of Abyssinia is not sufficiently realised in Europe. To the evil after-effects of a collapse of organised Government the danger of a terrible hunger-period is added. The intensive bombardment of great and fertile stretches and the absence of sufficient men to cultivate the soil will soon produce their effects. There is no harvest in the real sense of the word in the country. In addition, disturbances and looting gangs make preparations for the coming year so difficult that millions will starve to death unless sufficient grain is distributed to make sowing possible.—"Berliner Tageblatt," Berlin.

NAVAL SUSPICIONS IN RUSSIA.

It seems that the Finnish Government has decided to fortify the Aland Islands in the Baltic. This may seriously affect communications in that section of the Baltic sea. If Finland openly proposed this fortification, it is more than certain that Britain and France would refuse to agree to it because it obviously constitutes a threat to the U.S.S.R. Fortification of the islands would mean the complete subjugation of Sweden to Germany and a Finnish-German naval and military alliance against Soviet Russia as soon as the Finnish Fascists have reached power. That is why Soviet Russia is bound to oppose the Aland Island plans.—"Isvestija," Moscow.

MOSCOW AND TOKYO.

The tense atmosphere between Japan and Soviet Russia is slowly disappearing. A welcome sign of that change is the news that the armies of the two countries have agreed to exchange a number of officers in order to study their respective systems in equipment and tactics. Several Soviet officers have already been received in Japan with great cordiality. They will be attached mostly to the Air Force and Heavy Artillery Corps, whilst the Japanese will study the Soviet tanks and air troop-transporting methods. A squadron of Japanese bombers will take the officers to the Russian border and Jureniew; the Soviet Ambassador will also accompany them.—"Prager Presse," Prague.

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HELPING NON-CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Sind P. C. C. Appoint Committee To Draw Up Disciplinary Rules

KARACHI, May 18.

The following is the full text of the resolution adopted this morning by the Sind Provincial Congress Committee regarding the conduct of Congressmen in Municipalities and other local bodies:—

This Committee views with concern the behaviour, and voting and abstention from voting of Congressmen, either as citizens or members in Municipalities, Local Boards, and public bodies and associations, on such important issues as the presentation of addresses to and the giving of, attendance at and participations in parties and "At Homes" given in honour of, Government officials and pro-Government persons and supporting and canvassing support for the candidature of nominated or pro-Government members for the various elective offices like the Mayoralty, Deputy Mayoralty, Presidentship, Vice Presidentship, Chairmanship of School Board and Statutory Committees against Congressmen.

The Committee condemns such action of Congressmen, as it is convinced that instead of advancing the cause of the Congress it has lowered its prestige. The Committee had expected that Congressmen in Municipalities, Local Boards, and public bodies and associations, will and must do everything in their power to raise the prestige of the Congress.

The Committee, therefore, is of the opinion that it is necessary to lay down rules for guidance of Congressmen on such occasions and appoints the following Sub-Committee for this purpose to submit a report at the next meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee:—Dr. Choitram, Messrs. Ghanshyam, Sidhwa, Jairamdas and Swami Govindanand. —A. P.

HUNGER STRIKE IN KAPURTHALA JAIL

Protest Against Treatment In Prison

KAPURTHALA, May 20.

According to a correspondent, Choudhury Basoo, Choudhury Waidulla and Sardar Chanan Singh, political prisoners in the Kapurthala State jail, are reported to be on a hunger strike as a protest against the treatment meted out to them. Grave anxiety is felt regarding the condition of health of the hunger-strikers.

The wife of Choudhury Basoo has sent a representation to the Viceroy, the Political Secretary and the Political Agent, Punjab States, Simla.—United Press.

Modern Crematorium For Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, May 21.

Obstetrical, Nuptial and Funeral ceremonies are the socio-domestic units of human society and civic life, and the vocations of midwives, priests and undertakers are necessary for their respective duties of these functions. When India is in transition and when shoulders are giving place to wheels for the bier, a modern crematorium is the public need of big cities, where life is busy, and hard and death is not only costly but funerals are devoid of social or religious spirit. When everywhere it is conceived that the orthodox man is the good man, who rejoices in hardships to his brethren, a smokeless crematorium would not be appropriate at the present stage of evolution of Indian life and mentality: but so far as scientific cremation is concerned, only one step forward is possible.

ONE STEP FORWARD.

The Rajkot Crematorium with two cremation chambers built from the funds of the Rajkot Social Service League, for free use by the public, though not smokeless, is one step forward.

It is built on the principle of a "sagadi," having 7 by 4 feet bottom of fire bars and ash pit below the rails. The corpse is placed along with fuel, in the wheeled "sagadi" on rails extended on the verandah of the chambers and ignited after a short prayer of "puja" and, after, ceremony of Pradikshna is over, pind, cocoanut, clarified butter, sandal wood etc. are offered by relatives of the dead, gathered on the verandah, and the "sagadi" is wheeled into the cremation chamber built of fire-bricks with a Funnel for outlet of smoke and ashpit below providing draught. It hardly takes one hour and a half for an entire corpse to mix with its original elements with the usual sort of fuel costing only Rs. 5-0-0 without offending the susceptibilities of the orthodox, albiet decently and reverentially.

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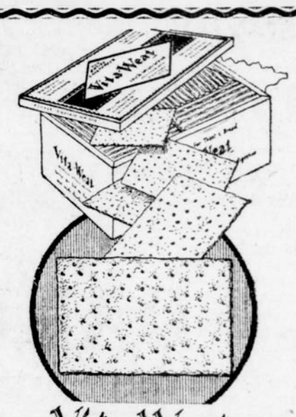

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PRODUCT OF HOLLAND
"For your health's sake"

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

NEW TAXI- METERS IN 1937?

Final Choice Falls On Drivers Or Owners But M.V.D. Prefers "Popps" Variety

Brand new taxi meters in 1937 may be imported for Bombay, when the old, re-conditioned taxi-meters will have to be disposed of. Although the final choice of having the meters falls on the taxi-drivers or owners, the Motor Vehicles Department has, it is learnt, preferred the "Popps" meters—these which are in vogue in Bombay at present.

Mr. Jhabwalla, Secretary of the Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union was shown round the four kinds of taxi-meters which are being examined by the Motor Vehicles Department.

In the meanwhile, passing of 'taxis is being gone through by the Motor Vehicles Department.

As there are still a good number of taxis to be examined and passed the period of registration has been extended to June 1. The flags, to be put up and paraded on radiators, by taxis running at four-anna per mile are nearing completion.

Mr. Jhabwalla, it is understood wired yesterday to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru for presiding over the ceremony of putting up flags under the auspices of B.T.B.U. But the Pundit is understood to have replied that the time at his disposal would not allow him to stay in Bombay till to-day when all the flags would be completed and when the ceremony of fixing four-anna flags on taxis was proposed to be held. The ceremony, however, will take place to-day.

A great handicap is stated to have been experienced by the taxi drivers in connection with the registration. As the examination is not being expedited by the Motor Vehicles Department, the taxi-drivers, it is stated are faced with grave difficulties.

They are mainly, it is gathered, three-fold. Firstly, the method suggested and adhered to by the Motor Vehicles Department itself, is inconvenient in view of the fact that only 70 cars can be passed in one day, under the present arrangement. Secondly, the V.J.T. Institute, whose certificates are needed before the cars are passed, is stated to have arranged to examine only 20 cars a day. Lastly, the repairers who have to go through the preliminaries of breaking the seal, repairing the taxi-metres etc., before they are submitted for examination and passing, are stated to be demanding extraordinarily high prices for their work.

Even with all these difficulties, the actual stage of examination and passing is worse. A maximum of 10 cars are stated to have been passed daily hitherto.

Idle Taxis.

Such a difficult situation has forced several taxis, the drivers complain, to lie idle.

It is computed by the Secretary of the Taxi-Drivers' Union that several taxis have to remain idle for a period of three months in a year with the additional burden of paying the wheel-tax, road-tax, and the Municipal taxes.

It is suggested that there would be no way out of this tangle, unless the Police Commissioner accedes to the general demand of the taxi-drivers. That demand, namely, that there should be no restriction of period for registering cars has been endorsed, it is stated, by Dr. Burley of the V.J.T.I.

Under the present arrangement, it will be remembered, the period of passing will fall only twice in the year, namely, April and October.

The Secretary of the Taxi-Drivers' Union, it is stated in a letter to the Acting Police Commissioner, has stressed on the inconvenience and the hardships caused to the taxi-drivers as a result of this unsuitable arrangement. The Secretary has, it is learnt, stated that the taxi-drivers are virtually victimised by such a procedure.

The Commissioner, it is learnt, has replied giving an assurance that no victimisation is intended and much less caused.

DROWNING FATALITY AT KEAMARI

British Soldier Meets Death While Swimming

KARACHI, May 22.

A drowning tragedy is reported from Keamari Harbour.

It appears that four British soldiers went out swimming, two of whom went in a Tony. A strong gale overturned the Tony throwing the occupants into the water. One swam to safety while the other is reported to have been drowned. There has been as yet no trace of his body.

According to the "Daily Gazette" the victim was Gunner Barton who belongs to the First Filed Brigade R. A. stationed at Jullunder.—A. P.

Saurashtra Sangit Sansad

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, By Mail.

The annual musical function of Shree Saurashtra Sanjit Sansad Rajkot, was celebrated yesterday at Canaught Hall. Mr. G. H. Gugalbhoy, I.C.S. District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar, presided over the function.

Among the prominent musicians who provided an excellent entertainment of classical ragas were Profs. Gulam Kadar of Indore, Shivkumar of Gondal, Maulabux and Hussein Khan of Chuda State and a boy prodigy maste: Ibrahim of Morvi.

TAXI FLAG QUESTION

Public Meeting Arranged For Sunday

The question of putting up the Taxi Drivers' Union flag appears still to be uppermost both in the mind of the Union as well as the Police. The public are no less interested in the question as it is found that great hardship has been suffered by them in the matter of settlement of rate.

Accordingly the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union are holding a public meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall on Sunday, next when important decisions are expected to be taken.

"WIFE VERSUS SECRETARY"

(Continued from page 9.)

entertainment of Greta Garbo's "Anna Karenina" and Eugene O'Neill's rural pastoral, "Ah, Wilderness!"

The story is that of Van Sanford, wealthy magazine publisher As Van, Clark Gable is happily married to Myrna Loy, who never dreams of being jealous of Gable's secretary, Jean Harlow.

Gossip and warning and sly insinuations begin to reach the wife, warning her she should urge her husband to discharge his pretty secretary. When Gable refuses to promote his secretary to a higher executive post, he and his wife have their first quarrel.

The quarrel is patched up and Gable flies to Havana for a rest. While he is away, a big consolidation deal arises. After he has gone the secretary uncovers something her boss must know immediately and follows him to Havana.

During a late-night telephone call to her husband, the wife gets the secretary on the phone in his room. This is the last straw. The wife leaves the husband. She takes passage on a Europe-bound ship, where the secretary finds the runaway wife to tell her she is a fool —that the husband loves only his wife and if she goes to Europe she will lose him forever.

The wife reconsiders, returns to her husband's office and he takes her in his arms. Harlow, as the secretary, is reunited with her boy friend, Dave, and she knows she has completed a secretarial job well done, that of preventing a divorce in the family of her boss.

WADIA MOVIETONE

Studio News

The Wadia Brothers of Wadia Movietone have now come forward with what can may rightly be claimed to be the first Railroad Talkie Film ever produced in India, inasmuch as, their mile-a-minute thriller "Miss Frontier Mail" has not only a Railroad name but also fullfledged Railroad theme. Though entirely fictitious, the story has for its background the Romance of the Railroad and shows that "True love never runs smooth" even though it be on Steel Rails. It has a 100 p.c. Railroad theme but entirely a fictitious plot. The fictitious name of the Railway Company is Swastika Railway Co. Ltd., It depicts the unfailing courge of a Station Masetr's daugter facing all odds to free her innocent father from a charge of Murder. It frustrates the plans of the Railroad dacoits who try to malign the good name of the Railway by manipulating accidents. It presents thrilling Railway Stunts first of their kind ever filmed in India. Its one genuine aim is to glorify the services rendered in the interest of humanity by one of the greatest boons to civilisation, namely the Railway. It exemplifies the undying faith of a Railway Officer dedicating his life to the cause of the Railway. Nadia, the one and only Stunt Queen of the Indian Filmdom, plays the role of a Stationmaster's daughter. She is such a moving whirlwind such a tornado on two feet that she has earned for herself the pet name of Miss Frontier Mail and she more than justifies the appelation by her daring stunts in the Diamond Thriller No. 3 of Wadia Brothers, which will start its all India premiere at ths Lamington Talkies, Lamington Road on the 29th of May 1936.

KANARA D. L. B.

Gangoli Elected Chairman

A correspondent wires:—

The newly-formed Kanara District Local Board met this morning to elect a president for the triennium.

Mr. Gangoli, M.L.C., the retiring president, was elected Chairman for the meeting. Voting for the president by ballot resulted in nine voting for Mr. S. R. Haldipurker, District Congress Committee President and fourteen for Mr. Gangoli. The latter was declared elected.

A noteworthy fact is that Mr. Gangoli had been elected unopposed from one constituency and had topped the poll in another, he having consequently to resign one of the two seats secured.

Mr. Gangoli was congratulated on all sides.

KILLICK NIXON AND CO.

Traffic Returns Of Railways Under Their Agency.

The following is a statement showing the Audited Returns of Traffic of the various Railways under the Agency of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Bombay for the month of February 1936:—

AUDITED RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

Tapti Valley Rly. For Feb. 1936 2,72,518; Increase + or decrease — when compared with Feb. 1935 +30,643; from 1/1/36 to 29/2/36 5,10,478; Increase + or decrease— when compared with corresponding period of 1934/35 —42,849.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. for Feb. 1936 89,705; Increase+ or decrease— when compared with Feb. 1935 +16,731; from 1/1/36 to 29/2/36 1,88,394; Increase + or decrease —when compared with corresponding period of 1934/35 +41,030.

Guzerat Railways for Feb. 1936 53,460; Increase+ or decrease— when compared with Feb. 1935 +14,039; from 1/4/35 to 29/2/36 3,80,217; Increase+ or decrease when compared with corresponding period of 1934/35 +50,063.

Centarl Prov. Rlys. for Feb. 1936 60,361; Increase+ or decrease— when compared with Feb. 1935 —21,023; from 1/10/35 to 29/2/36 2,30,887; Incrrease+ or decrease— when compared with corresponding period of 1934/35 —18,750.

Madras Bhon Rlys. for Feb. 1936 14,447; Increase+ or decrease— when compared with Feb. 1935 +1,353; from 1/10/35 to 29/2/36 74,898; Increase+ or decrease— when compared with corresponding period of 1934/35 +5,886.

Sialkot Narowal Rly. for Feb. 1936 35,659; Increase+ or decrease— when compared with Feb. 1935 +2,493; from 1/10/35 to 29/2/36 1,80,852; Increase+ or decrease— when compared with corresponding period of 1934/35—2,495.

LIVING DEATH!!!

What was in that Mysterious and terrible BLACK-BOX?
People called that there was living death imprisoned in it!!

Running This Week

A thrilling Story of a Social Brigand who was a menace to Society.

PURNIMA Pictures' Thriller

BLACK-BOX

Starring—Stunt Prince Harishchandra Rao, Miss Shahjehan, Mr. Vipin Mehta, etc.

Time—5-15, 8, 10-45

Friday, Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 2-45

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Directed by Pt. Shivkumar

A Romance from Northern India with Melodious Music from SATURDAY Next 30th MAY,

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Also Showing A RIB-TICKLING LAUREL & HARDY COMEDY "THE FIXER UPPERS"

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The Thrilling Historical Episode of Maratha Glory, Pomp and Bravery with Bala Saheb Yadao, Miss Sharda, Shalini, Madhavrao Joshi.

Amar Shahid

Three Shows To-day & To-morrow at 3-30; 6-30; 10 P. M.

Plans open. 'Phone 22666.

WELLINGTON CINEMA Dhobi Talao.

Famine Havoc In Western Bengal

NUMBER OF PERSONS DIE OF STARVATION

Distress Warrants Add To Misery Of Sufferers

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Bombay Office of the All-India Kisan Committee has issued the following to the press:—

The gravity of the famine situation in several districts of Western Bengal is illustrated by the following extracts from the report issued by Mr. N. Dutt Muzumdar, Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. Md. Fazullah, M. L. C. on behalf of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Nalchira Praja Samitizin during March last to enquire into conditions in the Khas Mahal (Ryotwari) areas of the Noakhali District:

Appalling conditions were revealed as a result of our investigations during these three days in the course of which we covered approximately between 50 and 60 miles travelling in bullock-cart and on foot. Distress is general all over the island and men who get one meal a day are few and far between.

GRUESOME PICTURE

Thousands of people we found literally starving. Not a handful of grain or other foodstuffs was to be discovered in about 50 huts which we personally inspected. The huts are all in ruins. In many cases, apart from the many homesteads and hamlets which we saw altogether deserted, the bread winner of the family has run away being unable to find food for women and children. We saw women unable to stand on their feet hiding their naked skeletons under dirty, tattered rags. They were lying on the damp, bare earthern floor of their huts, which had barely any thatches on the roofs. We have seen many children munching the barks of banana plants like cattle. Thousands of sturdy hard workless peasants were found helplessly crying like little children by the side of their fields for want of food.

Not less than 17 cases of actual deaths due to starvation were brought to our notice. We have personally witnessed a number of men and women prostrate on death beds owing to sheer starvation. Many cases of men and women, who unable to bear the pangs of hunger, attempted to commit suicide, were also investigated. Some have perished of poisoning by eating a dangerous shrub called "Gomapata". Burirchar with its empty fields covered with salt water, makes a heart-rending spectacle of human misery.

DISTRESS AGGRAVATED

The method of recovering the revenues by the local Khas Mahal (Government) authorities despite the failure of crops has aggravated the distress. Burirchar, for instance, has a population of about eight to ten thousand. The population depends entirely on the yearly single crops of "Raia Sail" paddy. The failure of crops here is almost general and complete. On the whole people did not get even 1/25th part of the expected crop of the year.

We walked miles and miles in this area and found the whole land barren and under several inches of salt water. There never was and there could not be any stump of paddy in those fields. The fields are lying barren and will be uncultivable for years. Where the land was not under water, it was covered with deposits of salt which fiercely radiated the heat of the sun and scorched our feet. Due to inundation, the rain has polluted all the water of the tanks, of which there were not many. As a result people hardly get any water, other than foul brackish water to drink and fill their stomachs when they get no food.

ATTACHMENTS GALORE.

In spite of severe distress, however no heed was paid by the authorities to the representations of the people. The realisation not only of rent but also of "Salami" interest and compound interest was pushed or with undue harshness. Distress warrants were issued and everything was attached—grain, land, cattle, and even house-hold utensils. Standing crops were attached in many cases and sold off at ridiculous prices. The cultivator was dispossessed not only of grains for his daily food but also of his seed stock and ploughing materials. In short he was left without even his means of cultivation.

Writing in the collection book of the Relief Committee, a local circle officer wrote on the 9th of February, 1936:—"I have inquired into this part and I request all to render them all possible help. There is real distress in Burir Char." Yet the Press officer to the Government of Bengal in his communique in March and again recently in May would make us believe that there was nothing wrong except a somewhat reduced yield of crop.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The urgency of Relief cannot be overestimated. A relief committee was formed at Noakhali on the 1st of May, on the initiative of the philanthrophic public and some local gentlemen of Hatia are for some time trying hard to tackle the problem of relief. But the situation is too grave to be dealt with from local resources. Many people are too weak to do any work. A daily morsel of food for every mouth is an immediate necessity. Those who are capable of doing anything must be made to build an embarkment round the island of Hatia for a ration of rice or sufficient wages to keep their family alive.

We hope this account may to some extent help to bring home to the general public the horrors of famine we have personally witnessed in Hatia. We trust it will induce our more fortunate countrymen to come out generously in helping the stricken and suffering humanity.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Secretary, West Bengal Famine Relief Committee, 249 D, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta writes:

On account of drought there was failure of crops in several districts of Bengal resulting in famine. The Government of Bengal has already declared scarcity under the Famine Code in the whole of Birbhum district and in parts of Bankura, Burdwan, Hugli and Murshidabad. The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 25,000 from the Famine Fund. Besides the above districts, there is scarcity in Twenty-four Parganas, Nadia, Khulna and Jessore. The condition of the people beggars all description.

In order to organise relief a Committee named West Bengal Famine Relief Committee with Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh as President and Mr. P. C. Sen, Secretary has been formed. The Committee wants to give relief mainly through work. Re-excavation and clearing of tanks, paddy-husking, spinning and other kinds of work suited to different localities, supplying of tools to needy village craftsmen, opening of cheap grain shops have been the various items of work approved of by the Committee and the work has already been started in Bankura, Birbhum, Hugli,, 24 Parganas and Nadia and it will soon be started in Burdwan.

The Committee has up till the 16th May received Rs. 6,936 and spent Rs. 4,724 and hopes that it will receive at least Rs. 50,000. All contributions may be sent to Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh or the under-signed at 249D, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, and also to Messrs. Hugli Bankers and Traders Ltd., 43 Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

We do hope the people of Bombay, the Bengali inhabitants there will generously contribute for the relief of the distressed.

MONSOON MAINTAINS TEMPORARY ADVANCE

POONA, May 22.

The temporary advance of the monsoon is being maintained and locally heavy rains was again fallen in Malabar, while conditions become unsettled to the South-west of the Bay of Bengal. Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Mysore, local rain in South-East Madras, Bombay, Deccan, Orissa and a few falls along the North Madras Coast, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Madras and the Deccan.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards after causing a few thundershowers in the Punjab Hills, while a fresh one is approaching the North-West Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Calicut, and Cochin four inches each, Amherst, Ahmednagar and Salem two inches each; Mergui, Tavoy, Sambalpur and Coonoor one and half inches each; Victoria Point and Bangalore one inch each.

Forecast: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in South Madras and Lower Burma, and thundershowers will occur locally in Mysore, Deccan, North Madras Coast, East Central Provinces, Orissa, South-west Bengal and East United Provinces.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-5-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.042 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.3 degrees 0.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.4 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 218 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-5-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

As the result of a severe storm at Naihati (E. I. R.), the house of a Brahmin collapsed and five of its occupants were killed.

A baby on the lap of its grandmother—one of the victims—was found alive.

Patromax Or Electric Lighting

(From A Correspondent.)

A good deal of time is wasted over the Controversy as to what is cheaper, Patromax or the Electricity, by the Vile Parle cum-Andheri Municipality The Contract with the Electric Company expires on June 30th and the Municipality is faced with the question as to whether the recommendation of the Lighting Sub-Committee to give the lighting contract for the Patromax lights at an approximate cost of Rs. 29,500 which is about Rs. 2,500 more than what the Electric Company has offered or to continue the present arrangement with the Electric Company. It is believed that the meeting of the General Board which was held on Sunday last decided to continue the present arrangement with the Electric Company to supply 850 lights at a cost of approximately Rs. 27,000 per annum instead of 350 Patromax lights only at a cost of Rs. 29,000.

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Directed by William Keighley

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WE COULD NOT MAKE HIM EAT *until*...

OH DEAR, WHAT AM I GOING TO DO WITH YOU? YOU HAVEN'T EVEN TOUCHED THAT
I'M AT MY WITS' END, DOCTOR. HE SIMPLY WON'T EAT
DON'T WORRY. HORLICK'S WILL TAKE CARE OF THAT. I SHOULD PUT HIM ON IT RIGHT AWAY
AND SO
WHAT'S THIS? HORLICK'S? IT'S GOOD. I'LL HAVE SOME MORE LATER
LATER
IT'S GRAND TO BE UP AND ABOUT AGAIN
YES, DARLING, I DON'T KNOW WHAT WE'D HAVE DONE WITHOUT HORLICK'S

WHEN DIET IS A PROBLEM

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your family's food supply

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An ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR can be hired from the B. E. S. T. for Rs. 14/- per month. Call at our showrooms or write for a representative to come and discuss the matter with you.

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SUMMER Loses its TERROR

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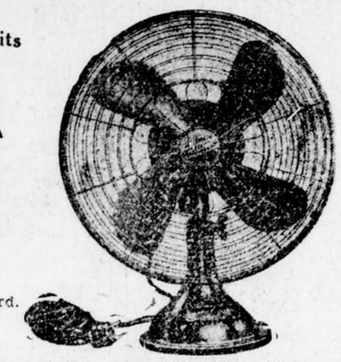

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AMERICAN EVEREADY

TRADE MARK

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

—THE WORLD'S BEST

Factory Representatives
DODGE & SEYMOUR, LTD.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi

Speedy Sales Of Loan Cotton

DISCOUNTS OF NEW CROP TO DISCOURAGE AGGRESSIVE SELLING

Sound Position Of Bombay Markets

Bombay, May 20

"That a membership of the New York Cotton Exchange should have been sold this week for dol. 9,500 is but one of many side-lights on the present absence of speculation in cotton.

Meanwhile, Wall Street, seldom content with merely to-morrow, runs periodically into convulsive reactions in its attempt to discount posterity. And an American Students Union, afflicted with a sudden sense of satiric humour, is demanding a bonus for the Veterans of the Next War—the bonus to be considered earned, inevitably, by 1965 but to be payable now with compound interest calculated backwards from 1965 to 1936, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Yet cotton hesitates to discount even to-day.

At some point we suspect there will be a swing in speculation from stocks to cotton.

But not yet.

The speed at which loan cotton is being reclaimed continues to be impressive. Up to the 15th May requests for the release of 724,167 bales had been received by the Commodity Credit Corporation. A statement was issued that the million bale limit may be reached by 1st June but that in any event requests for the release of cotton would be accepted upto mid-night of the 31st May.

And then?

Octobers begin to look cheap.

NEW CROP POSITION

Few things can be more certain than that the loan cotton which is being released is required for early consumption. Discounts ahead inevitably slow down spot takings to a point which covers no more than the requirements of the immediate future. To that extent the consumption figures of this year will suffer to the advantage of those of next year. The consumption figures for 1935-36 it can safely be assumed will represent cotton taken for yarn and cloth for which there is an immediate outlet. Even now every effort must have been made to spread out cotton stocks as far as possible.

When the releases of loan cotton cease the interest in Octobers should gradually broaden.

As shippers and merchants undertake commitments in new crop they will buy new crop hedges.

And who will sell those hedges?

Much will depend on the progress made by the crop but even with normal progress the discounts will discourage aggressive selling. And, later, should weather reports be adverse a shortage of contracts could easily develop.

We disclaim any virtue as weather prophets but we are still of the opinion that purchases of new crop months either in Liverpool or New York should show profits.

Interspersed between long periods of extreme dullness there has been an occasional burst of activity in Bombay.

It is so long since shippers bought hedge contracts on any other than a minor scale that a little buying a few days ago quickly raised the Broach old crop rates from just under 200 to just ever that figure . And now as much resistance is being shown to downward pressure at 200 as previously was shown to upward pressure at the same price.

SPOTS QUIET

Business in the spot market is quiet but the lifting of hedges against Bengals and Oomras as sales are made has been sufficient to maintain a very steady tone in those contracts.

Only Broach is in the doldrums.

There has been a little inquiry for Broach from quarters as widely separated as Spain and the Far East but so far only small business has been booked. One day this business will broaden for few things are more likely than revival of demand for sound cotton which has over a long period been neglected.

Relative to other Indian styles Broach is cheap. Relative to Americans it is more than the equivalent of 100 New York points cheaper than it was a year ago. With a little more confidence in the American price trend Broach would, in our opinion, quickly come under demand from spinners both domestic and foreign.

Yesterday eleven inches of rain in six hours at Colombo indicates the probability of the monsoon having reached Ceylon. With normal development something just under three weeks should elapse before the rains reach and from Bombay it is but a short step into the Berars, Broach and Gujarat. Conditions point to a monsoon not more than a week earlier than normal.

With the larger Broach and Gujarat crops discounted in the price of the Broach July/August contract the position in Bombay is to our mind sound and in all easier markets we recommend purchases, with a preference for Broach July/August.

SMITH BILL PASSED BY U. S. SENATE

Bombay, May 21.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton report:—

The only item of interest in an otherwise very dull week was the news that the Smith Bill had been passed by the Senate. All cables on this subject were most emphatic in pointing out that under this Bill the U.S.A. Government is limited to selling only 1 million bales altogether before 31st August of this year.

Later cables, however, indicate that there is now some doubt as to whether the Smith bill will pass the other house or whether it will be amended to give the Government discretion to sell more than their quota of a million bales, and a slight downward re-action has resulted.

Judging by the rapidity with which the trade has taken the 750,000 bales of loan cotton since Government started to release it, it would appear that cotton is badly needed, and that the Government could easily dispose of an amount well in excess of the million bale limit.

It is estimated that the World's carryover of American cotton at the end of this season will be 7 3/4 million bales of which possibly 3 1/2 millions will be loan cotton and not for sale. On an acreage of 35 millions a crop of 13 1/4 to 14 million bales might reasonably be expected under normal conditions, but with consumption in excess of 12 million bales, which now seems probable, a crop of this magnitude will be needed to meet consumers' requirements, and any adverse crop news is therefore likely to have a considerable effect upon the market.

Before very long crop reports will become the most important factors in the market but in the mean time narrow and uninteresting markets are likely to continue, where every small advance is met by selling orders from the Pool brokers who still have about half a million futures to liquidate.

Except for a corresponding reaction to the Smith Bill news, the local market has been dead and featureless and Indian cotton, cheap as it is in comparison with foreign growths, continues to be ignored. Sooner or later, however, a fresh demand will arise and it will then be realized that desirable styles of Indian cotton are by no means too plentiful.

We continue to advocate purchases, preferably of new Broach contracts, in all easy markets as we feel convinced that the price of cotton, and Indian cotton especially, is at an attractive level.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, May 22

London market—			
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36	8	9
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£36	10	0
Standard copper 3 months	£36	13	9
Electrolytic copper	£41	0	0
New York market—			
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents		
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents		
Bombay market—			
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39	0	0

Tone: Steady.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Little Demand From India

Liverpool, May 6

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth: This is one of the quietest periods of the year so far as trade with India is concerned. Dealers are content to carry on with hand-to-mouth transactions until the monsoon breaks when they are able to form some idea of the nature of the crop and the likely purchasing powers of the natives.

Some fair lines of dyed fabrics for Coronation purposes have been booked and others are under consideration. White shirtings and fancies have gone through for Colombo and a few dyed goods and poplins have been taken by Java and the Straits Settlement.

The restriction of Japanese goods into British West African colonies has resulted in a big increase in the demand from Lancashire. Finishing styles have attracted attention from several Continental centres, the Near East and Iraq.

Egypt is a persistent enquirer for white shirtings, fine mulls, tanjibs and prints but turnover is on a disappointing scale. Germany finds difficulty in obtaining the necessary permits. Small transactions in voiles, cambrics and embroidery cloth have been fixed up for Switzerland. Scandinavian countries have placed contracts for piece dyed goods specialities and finishing cloth in the grey state. Makers of fancy shirtings, hair-cords and typewriter cloth have reported a healthy demand from the United States.

Operations for the Dominions have been more encouraging. Heavy drills, sheetings, rayon fabrics, linings and poplins have all been in request and some of the contracts have been for substantial quantities.

YARN.

Demand for American qualities has been far from brisk. Some Spinners of coarse and medium ring qualities have sold moderately but general demand has been poor.

Except in the Royton qualities where legalized prices operate, quotations have been more irregular and there have been signs of weakness in several directions. Complaints have been more numerous about the slowness with which deliveries against old contracts are being taken.

On the Egyptian side occasional good weights of specialities have been booked but ordinary manufacturing qualities have dragged. Hosiery and Thread Industries have done little in the way of new business but are taking healthy deliveries. India and the Netherlands have been buyers of medium to fine yarns both American and Egyptian.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 21

May	69	5/8d.
July	70d.	
October	68	3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 21

May	0.94	3/4
July	dol. 0.85	3/4
September	dol. 0.85	1/8

LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the Season 1935-36:—

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1933-34 the areas under the Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the territory to which this forecast relates have represented some 4.0 and 0.6 per cent. respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

(2) The figures for the year under report (i.e.) for 1935-36) shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rapeseed crops sown about October-November 1935.

Estimates up to 1st May 1936.)

AREA.

The latest reports show total areas under the two crops as stated below:—

Bombay Presidency	Linseed. Acres	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	111,000	15,000
Indian States	6,000	9,000
Total	117,000	24,000

The area under Linseed is 12.4 and 11.1 per cent. respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years, while the area under Rapeseed is 3.1 and 35.1 per cent respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

LINSEED.

This crop is principally grown in the Deccan and the Karnatak. In the Karnatak, the area under the crop decreased owing to deficiency of the late rains but the crop, on the whole, was reported to have done well. In the Deccan, the crop thrived fairly well in the beginning but suffered subsequently in parts of Khandesh due to deficient soil moisture and in parts of the Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts due to untimely rain and hail showers towards the middle of February. The crop has now been harvested generally everywhere and the estimated yield is expected to fall between 65 and 85 per cent. of the normal in the Deccan. In the Karnatak, the outturn may range from 60 to 65 per cent. of the normal.

RAPESEED.

The cultivation of this crop is mainly confined to North Gujarat and the Western India States Agency. The crop has done well on the whole, though in places it was reported to have suffered to a varying extent during the growing period owing to deficient soil moisture. The resulting outturn may, hence, range between 50 and 85 per cent. of the normal.

OUTTURN.

The estimated outturn of the two oil-seds works out as stated below:—

Bombay Presidency.	Tons. Acres	Tons. Acres.
British Districts	12,000	3,000
Indian States	1,000	1,000
Total	13,000	4,000

The outturn of Linseed is 5.3 and 4.5 per cent. respectively below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Rapeseed, the outturn is 14.4 per cent. over the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year but 37.9 per cent. below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

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2. Duration of Disease.
3. Sleep.
4. Food.
5. Motion.
6. Other diseases, if any, such as Cough, Asthma, Fever, Pain, Gonorrhoea, etc., etc.

Your name..... Sex....Married or not.....
Address ..... Age.....
Caste ..... Weight.....

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THEIR CAUSE IS DEEPER. THEY CRAVE A PRECIOUS ELEMENT NATURE STORES IN QUAKER OATS!
LET ME EXPLAIN-
I HAPPEN TO BE ON THE STAFF OF OUR CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. WE CONDUCTED A MOST AMAZING EXPERIMENT. IT APPLIES TO YOUR BOYS TOO.
WE DIVIDED CHILDREN INTO TWO GROUPS. ONE GROUP GOT THE ORDINARY DIET. THE OTHER WAS GIVEN A DAILY SUPPLY OF OATMEAL VITAMIN - THE PRECIOUS NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B SO ABUNDANT IN QUAKER OATS.
WHAT A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE QUAKER OATS MADE. AT THE END OF OUR TEST THE VITAMIN B CHILDREN WERE 100% BETTER OFF. APPETITES WERE SPLENDID-- IRRITABILITY WAS GONE-CONSTIPATION ABSENT.
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M-36

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TRADE AND FINANCE

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FEVERISH ACTIVITY IN SHARE BAZAR

Gold And Silver Quiet But Steady

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, May 22.

MONEY.

There is no change in the monetary situation, inter-bank call rate being quoted at 1/2 per cent. The return on Treasury Bills this week was a shade better at Rs. 0-8-4 per cent as against Rs. 0-8-0 per cent last week. Total tenders amounted to nearly Rs. 2.35 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted. Govt. borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India against Ways and Means advances remain unchanged at Rs. 6 crores. There is no good demand for time deposits, and the quotations are: 3 months 3/4 per cent, 6 months 1 per cent and 12 months 1 1/2 per cent.

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended May 15, 1936, shows a small increase of Rs. 6.33 lakhs in the total notes issued against a corresponding increase of Rs. 6.29 lakhs in Rupee Coin. Notes in circulation have diminished by Rs. 123.47 lakhs while those held in the Banking Department have increased by Rs. 129.82 lakhs. Sterling Securities are unchanged at Rs. 68.31 crores whereas Rupee Securities have slightly increased by Rs. 0.06 lakhs. Government Deposits, which include Rs. 5.12 lakhs held in London on account of the High Commissioner, are up by Rs. 1.46 lakhs. Banks' Deposits are down by Rs. 23.96 lakhs. Balances held abroad have declined by Rs. 147.40 lakhs. Loans and Advances to Government and Others are unchanged at Rs. 6 crores and Rs. 1.50 lakhs respectively. Investments show a recession of Rs. 3.94 lakhs to Rs. 4.91 crores. Other Assets and Other Liabilities increased by Rs. 3.77 lakhs and Rs. 6.68 lakhs respectively. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on May 15, 1936, shows a decrease of Rs. 1.49 lakhs in the total cash balance of the bank, now standing at Rs. 22.24 crores. Total securities are up by Rs. 64.15 lakhs, Loans, Cash Credits and Overdrafts and Bills Discounted are down by Rs. 37.60 lakhs, Rs. 20.98 lakhs and Rs. 1.40 lakhs respectively. Deposits on all accounts recorded a decrease of Rs. 3.81 lakhs during the week. It is understood that the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged ruled steady with good demand for investment in all scrips. The turnover was fair-sized. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper opened at Rs. 98-10 and after advancing to Rs. 99-7 on general buying, declined to Rs. 98/14 but closed at Rs. 99/1. Other scrips long and medium dated ones—changed hands at prices which are so far the highest of the year:—3 per cent 1951-54 loans at Rs. 105-1; 4 per cent 1960-70 loan at Rs. 115/4 and 5 per cent 1945-55 (Tax free) loan at Rs. 121-2. 3 per cent 1941 loan improved from Rs. 104-12 to Rs. 105-2; 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan from Rs. 107-7 to Rs. 107-15; 4 per cent 1943 bonds from Rs. 111-2 to Rs. 111-10 and 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan from Rs. 119-4 to 119-12. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan moved between Rs. 109-8 and Rs. 109-6; 5 per cent 1940-43 loan between Rs. 112 and Rs. 111-12 and 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan between Rs. 108-8 and Rs. 108-6.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was quiet but steady during the week, with sellers at 1s. 6 3/32d and buyers at 1s. 6 1/8d, business being done at the middle rate. Inquiry for remittances against silver imports were largely set-off by gold exports. Accordingly there were no tenders to Government at 1s. 6 1/8d, all lower tenders being rejected.

In the foreign exchange market in London, the French Franc was again the weak spot. It opened at Frs. 75.15 and gradually declined and closed at Frs. 75.48. The other gold currencies moved sympathetically: The sterling/dollar rate opening at dol 4.96 1/8 advanced and closed at dol 4.96 15/16. The belga and the guilder fluctuated between 29.47 1/4 and 29.31 1/2 and 7.36 7/4 and 7.33 3/4 respectively. The Italian lira is quoted at 63.31.

GOLD.

Gold moved in consonance with the cross rates. Ready gold opened at Rs. 34-11-3 and after declining to Rs. 34-9-6 improved and closed at Rs. 34/10/3. The turnover was still moderate as dealers were still cautious in extending their commitments owing to foreign exchange uncertainties. Daily arrivals average about 12,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at about 1 lac tolas. The offtake averages about 2,000 tolas a day. Shipment per s.s. "Viceroy of India" last week is valued at Rs. 56.39 lakhs. In London the price of gold opened at 140s. 2d. and after improving to 140s. 3d. declined to 139s. 11d. At the close, however, it reacted to 139s. 11 1/2d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-11-3 and Rs. 34-9-6 for ready, June 7 and July settlements. The price of sovereigns was steady around Rs. 22-9-3 for ready and forward. The week's total imports are valued at Rs. 6,57,789 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The excitement that prevailed in the silver market last week, took a sudden turn this week. On Mr. Morgenthau's statement that the U. S. Treasury has agreed to buy silver from China, only at an average world price and with refusal to state the amount of silver that would be purchased, long liquidation followed, and the quotation for ready gradually declined from Rs. 52 to Rs. 50-8. At the close, however, on good upcountry demand the price was maintained around Rs. 50/2. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 7,000 bars, while the offtake averages about 160 bars a day. Yesterday's shipment arrival per s.s. "Mooltan" is valued at £200,000 and silver "en route" to Bombay is valued at £351,400. Total imports during the week amounted to about 4,700 bars and Rs. 2,16,058 in coin. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20-7/8d and 20 1/16d for spot and 20 7/8d. and 20 1/8d. for two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 52 and Rs. 50 for ready and June 11 settlement and Rs. 52-1 and Rs. 50-1 for July settlement. The Shanghai dollar showed little or no change at 1/2 3/8.

SHARES.

The share market after an early buoyancy declined, on profit-taking. Tata Iron Defds. and Ordys. after improving from Rs. 595 to Rs. 637-8 and from Rs. 159-8 to Rs. 164-4 respectively eased off to Rs. 616-4 and Rs. 162-4 respectively and closed at Rs. 650 and at Rs. 166/8. Cotton mill shares after an initial upward swing in sympathy with the higher price of raw cotton, weakened on sellers predominating: Bombay Dyeings after spurting from Rs. 692-8 to Rs. 712-8 slumped to Rs. 690; Centurys from Rs. 171-4 to Rs. 160-10; Central Indias from Rs. 237-8 to Rs. 225; Kohinoors from Rs. 201-4 to Rs. 195 and New Greats from Rs. 119-6 to Rs. 108-2. Hydro-electrics looked up in sympathy with the gilt-edged, but closed a shade lower: Andhra Valleys and Tata Powers after rising from Rs. 1562-8 to Rs. 1583-12 and from Rs. 1535 to Rs. 1555 respectively, closed at Rs. 1575 and Rs. 1516-4 respectively. In Cement shares, Indians declined from Rs. 491-4 to Rs. 483-2; Shahabads from Rs. 493-12 to Rs. 490-10; United from Rs. 142-8 to Rs. 139-8 and Okhas from Rs. 277-8 to Rs. 273-12, and Katni Defds. after declining from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,280 improved to Rs. 2,330, but closed at Rs. 2,270. Among Bank and Railway shares, Centrals were placed at Rs. 33-8; Reserves at Rs. 131-8 and Barodas at Rs. 108-4; Ahd. Prantij rose from Rs. 888-12 to Rs. 892-8 and Tapti Valleys declined from Rs. 787-8 to Rs. 77-8-12. Among Miscellaneous, Belapurs declined from Rs. 175 to Rs. 172-8 and Bombay Burmas from Rs. 410 to Rs. 490. Scindias were on demand at Rs. 16-11 and Premier Construction at Rs. 80-8.

GAMBLING SENTENCES QUASHED IN APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 21.

Nineteen persons, who were sentenced to fines of Rs. 25 each, or in default, one week's simple imprisonment along with Mr. Udaram Kosti, ex-municipal councillor, who was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 650 under the Gambling Act for keeping a gaming house and for participating in gambling, were acquitted on Monday last by the Additional Sessions Judge, Nagpur, in appeal.

The Judge observed that Damu (on whose information the Police made a raid), was an informer and an accomplice. His statement that Udaram used to take "nal" money to his house at intervals of one hour or 45 minutes, was an unmitigated lie.

MR. BOZMAN FOR ZANZIBAR

SIMLA, May 22.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. G. S. Bozman, Deputy Secretary, Government of India Education, Health and Lands Department, will be asked to go to Zanzibar to assist the Indian settlers in that country to prepare their case before Mr. Binder, who has been appointed to conduct an inquiry into the working of the Clove Decrees in the Protectorate.

The possibility of Mr. Bozman being deputed for this purpose is enhanced by the fact that he has been Secretary to a former Indian Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa, and is well-versed in questions affecting the Indians overseas.

The Government announcement in this connection is expected to be made within three or four days. —United Press.

CHEQUES TAKEN AWAY BY ACCUSED

Banker's Statement In Excise Trial

CALCUTTA, May 21.

When the Excise conspiracy case, in which 38 persons are on trial, was resumed before Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, Mr. J. Blackwood, of the Chartered Bank, gave evidence.

He stated that James Anderson and Company had an account in the bank. J. E. Gubbay was proprietor of the firm. The cheques drawn on James Anderson's account were not in the possession of the bank. They were taken away by Gubbay in two lots of 1,246 and 441, respectively, on his signing two receipts.

The prosecution called on Gubbay's lawyer to produce the cheques. The latter replied that they were not in his client's possession.

A cashier of the bank identified accused N. L. Mukhuti and said that the latter took payments of several cheques from him.

The hearing was adjourned.

TRIPLE MURDER IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

NATHIAGALI, May 20.

A triple murder was committed in broad daylight in the village of Umarzai in Peshawar District and another man was seriously injured following a dispute over a field.

It is stated that a party of armed peasants took unawares the leaders of a rival faction and attacked them. Among the victims was Khan Modhakram, a member of the Peshawar District Board and his brother. The accused are reported to have fled towards the Mohmand border.—A.P.

Twenty-three cases of dacoity were reported from the different districts in Bengal during the week ended May 9. Four cases each were reported from the districts of 24 Parganas, Dinajpur and Mymensingh, two cases each from Burdwan, Hooghly and Midnapore and one case each from the districts of Nadia, Rajshahi, Rangpore, Dacca and Chittagong.

Two hundred houses were destroyed in village Adsar near Jamui by a devastating fire.

LET ALL-DAY ENERGY BE YOURS!

When the day is at its brightest, are you too fagged to enjoy it? Have you lost your vitality? In other words, are you vitamin starved?

Nature intended you to have fresh and varied food, but modern conditions, especially in the East, simply do not provide that kind of diet. Those vital elements, Vitamins A and D are lacking; that means indifferent health, lowered resistance to infection, poor bone formation and decayed teeth.

Yet it is quite simple to get these vitamins regularly and adequately and to build up physical well-being and natural resistance to infection. Just take 3 drops of Crookes' Oil 3 times a day on fruit or food. **Crookes' Oil is Nature's richest source of Vitamins A and D.** It is real concentrated vitality

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5/92.

Trade Buying And Covering In Cotton

Operators Await Progress Of Commodity Control Bill

MORE RAIN NEEDED IN THE EAST

Cotton Consumption Running On High Level

BOMBAY, May 22.

On Thursday, the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts.

Recent rains over the Eastern Belt were insufficient and more rains are badly needed. The daily weather forecast was favourable. Operators thought that weather was generally favourable. There was very little new interest pending the progress of the commodity Control Bill in Washington but the distant months rose slightly. There was some liquidation of July contracts and it is believed that the Government has sold one million bales of the loan cotton. Stocks of manufactured goods with mills are light and the consumption of raw cotton is running at a high level.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of one point with October 10.37 and closed at about the highest level. There was a marked absence of any selling and prices advanced 5 points under trade buying and short covering and October was quoted 10.42 which was the highest level for the day. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.72c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of one to five points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points at 11.60c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 5.67. There was Bombay and scattered selling on more favourable weather and the selling was absorbed by local covering and trade buying. Later on there was hedge and straddle selling which was offset by local covering and trade calling. The market closed unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined by 5 points at 6.55d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures declined 2 points on increased selling. At the close May was quoted 5.01, July 4.96 and October 4.95.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian cotton market was irregular. Sakels futures closed 2 points down to one point up and Uppers closed one to 2 points down with spot cotton 3 points lower at 7.41d

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS.

There was increased selling in the Alexandria cotton market. Sakels futures declined 15 points Operators that that weather to 8 points down.

SPOTS EASIER.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:

Despite favourable weather in the West and Central Belts insufficiency of rainfall in the East caused a slight recovery on short covering. The spot basis continues to be easier with operators awaiting developments in Washington over the C. C. C. Bill. Sentiment in Wall Street is somewhat bearish owing to fears regarding the franc. Speculative activity continues to be dormant but in view of the improved statistical position, operators are disinclined to go short despite the recent considerable improvement in crop conditions. With the more critical weather months of July and August still to be faced, we believe purchases of new crops in easy markets will prove remunerative.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (2-46 p.m.)	10.42+66
New York October lowest (10 a.m.)	10.37+01
Liverpool October highest	5.70+01
Liverpool October lowest	5.67—02

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable in formation from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade generally believe Government sold one million bales of loan cotton Size of new crop still uncertain. Consumption continues large owing to stock in hands of consumers being small. Think far months a good purchase on declines.

Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet.

New York: Local buying on rains being insufficient over the Eastern Belt. Moderate liquidation of July.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21.

July	11.36+.02
October	10.41+.05
December	10.38+.07
January	10.36+.06
March	10.39+.05
Middling Spot	11.72—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, May 21.

May	11.60—
July	11.30+.01
October	10.38+.05
Middling Spot	11.60+.05
New York 10.55 a.m.	
July	11.36
October	10.38
December	10.34
Noon Call.	
July	11.36
October	10.38
December	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, May 21.

Day's Receipts at all U S. Forts	5.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, May. 21.

May	6.21
June	6.14
July	6.04
August	
September	5.79+.02
October	5.69
November	5.60
December	5,60
January	5,59
February	5.59
March	5.59
April	5.58
Middling Spot	6.55—.05
10.12 a.m. Quotations.	
July	6.01
October	5.67

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Mal 21.

May	8.80
July	8.60
October	8.52
November	8.41
January	8.31
March	8.26
May	8.22
Middling Spot	8.99

INDIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, May. 21.

BROACH.	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.04
Fine (Good Staple)	5.19
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.34
OOMRA.	
Fin. (No. 1 Staple)	5.06
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5 21
Choice, No. 1 Staple)	5.36
BENGAL.	
Good	4.14
Fully Good	4.24
Fine	4.36
SINDE	
Fully Good	4.46
Fine	4.57
Superfine	4 69

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 21

Broach A/M opening 199; highest 199 1/2; lowest 198 3/4; closing 199 1/4

Broach J/A opening 199 1/2; highest 200; lowest 199 1/4; closing 199 3/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 196 1/4; highest 197 1/4; lowest 196; closing 197

Oomra May opening 188 1/2; highest 189; lowest 188; closing 188 1/2

Oomra July opening 185 1/2; highest 186; lowest 185 1/2; closing 186

Oomra D/J opening 178; highest 178 1/2; lowest 178; closing 178

Bengal May opening 160 1/2; highest 160 1/2; lowest 159 3/4; closing 160

Bengal July opening 156 3/4; highest 157 1/4; lowest 156 3/4; closing 157 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 144 1/4; highest 144 1/2, lowest 144 1/4; closing 144 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 5 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs 24

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, May 22

On favourable weather reports, the Liverpool Wheat market declined with heavy selling. The European political situation is no favourable and any unfavourable development is likely to result in higher prices, thus it will be advisable to buy on every decline The local market was dull and featureless with a limited business.

Linseed May	7	3	3
Linseed September	7	6	3
Wheat May	4	7	3
Wheat September	4	6	3

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 117 October 139 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 200 Liverpool July 6.05 Rs 63 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 197/4 Liverpool May 5.59 Rs 46 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 200 New York July 11.36 Rs 54 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 197/4 New York March 10.39 Rs. 55 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/32

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 200 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 200/8 on buying by bazar operators. Later on there was some realising which resulted in a small setback of annas four and the market steadied at Rs. 200/4 with a limited business. The undertone of the market was good but we do not look for any important change in the near future.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points but the local market ruled easy on reports that the U. S. Government will impose import duty on foreign cloth which is expected have adverse effect on Japan. There was increased selling and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	198	8	6
Broach J/A	199	4	0
New Broach A/M	196	12	6
Oomra May	188	0	0
Oomra July	186	4	0
New Oomra D/J	178	0	0
Bengal May	161	4	0
Bengal July	158	0	6
New Bengal D/J	144	8	0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 22

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	2,000	11,850
Bengal May	—	700
Oomra May	2,550	3,000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	172	168	163	160	
Punjab	172	168	163	160	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	198	195	192	188	...
C P No. 1	208	205	202	198	...
C P No. 2	208	200	197	193	...
Broach No. 2	...	209	206	203	199
Punjab-Ame	...	220	216	214	210
Surat	...	245	242	239	235
Rajpipla	...	242	239	236	232
Navsari	...	251	248	245	241

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 22

Bengal Superfine	168/168
Bengal Fine	164/165
Bengal F G	161/162
C P 1 Fine	199/201
C P 2 Fine	195/197
Arvi Fine	196/197
Ellichpur Fine	194/196
Berar Fine	191/193
Khamgaon Fine	191/193
Mulkapur Fine	186/189
Khandesh Fine	184/187
Jalna/Sailu Fine	184/187
Burwah Sanavad	191/193
Mathia	177/179
Broach Fine	205/210
Dhollera	200/205
Punjab/American	205/215
Sindh-American	205/215
Cambodia	260/262
Compta	210/220
Westerns	195/205
Miraj	205/207
Jagadia Ankleshwar	233/236
Surat	238/240
Navsari	252/255
Kampala	324/328
Busoga	325/326
Manza	300/305

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	269	290,781
Central India	909	258,586
Barsi and Nagar	356	159,349
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	37,615
Berar	291	326,512
Central Provinces	110	88,287
Total Oomras	1,966	1,161,130
Dholera	1,541	169,722
N W Provinces	71	61,783
Rajputana	600	79,425
Sind-Punjab	354	447,426
Broach	1,402	369,570
Coompta and Dharwar	1,746	54,210
Westerns Northerns	603	34,458
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	703	13,741
Persian	...	9
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	5,006	182,731
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	13,972	2,598,169

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	4,145	414,976
Japan and China	196	1,052,757
Coast Ports	650	31,439
Up-country by Rail	...	157,565
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	58,919
Total	4,991	1,715,636

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 21-5-36	6826000	4244000
Receipts yesterday 21-5-36	5000	5000
Exports to date 21-5-36	5829000	4275000
Stock at Ports 15-5-36	1734000	1822000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-5-36	1892000	342000
Stock at Liverpool 15-5-36	708000	706000
Visible Supply 15-5-36	4827000	4496000
Quantity in sight 15-5-36	11767000	7676000
Quantity out of sight 15-5-36	10246000	8498000

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 21

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.96 15/16
Paris	75.48
Berlin	12.34
Madrid	36.43
Amsterdam	7.35 1/4
Brussels	29.38 1/2
Milan	63.31
Berne	15.37 1/4
Prague	119.81

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 22

B C Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 3/4
Banks selling T T	267 3/4
Banks buying T T	265 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	567
Banks buying T T	577
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	87 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 21st instant	4.97 1/32
Japan/London 22nd instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 22nd instant	7.31 1/2
Hongkong/London 22nd instant	1/3 3/4
Shanghai/London 22nd instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 21st instant	75.48
London/Belgium 21st instant	29.38 1/2
London/Switzerland 21st instant	15.37 1/4
London/Berlin 21st instant	12.34
London Stockholm 21st instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 21st instant	4.96 15/16
London Amsterdam 21st instant	7.35 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold	
20th instant	£6-19-11 1/2
21st instant	£6-19-11 1/2
Silver London Ready	
20th instant	20 5/16
21st instant	20 1/16
Silver London Forward	
20th instant	20 3/8
21st instant	20 1/8
Silver New York Ready	
20th instant	45
21st instant	45 1/8
London Discounts 3 mos	
20th instant	9/16 p.c.
21st instant	9/16 p.c
London Discounts 6 mos	
20th instant	5/8 p.c.
21st instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, May 22

May	45.30—30
July	45.43—30
September	45.67—30

LONDON SILVER

London, May 21

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	20 1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, May 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-11 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 20th May	13,812
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,584,197
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,071,634
Increase	512,563

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 21

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£10-13-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£12-7-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£12-15-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£12-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£12-2-6

LINSEED OIL

London, May 21

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt June sellers	24/6
June August sellers	24/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 21

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 3/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 21

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels	nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	30/9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, May 21

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills' 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 21

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 5/8
May June sellers	6/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 22

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/9

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 99/8/0

3 per cent 1941 105

3 per cent 1951/54 105

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/15

4 per cent 1943 111/12

4 per cent 1960/70 115/2

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12

5 per cent 1939/44 109/6

5 per cent 1940/43 111/14

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121

4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 110/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 109

4 per cent M Deb 1974 108

5 per cent M Deb 1959 117

6 per cent M Deb 1954 130

6 per cent K P T 1956 130

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/1 but on rumours of a new loan prices spurted up to Rs. 99/8.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 21

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	10
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	45
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Consolidated Gas	31
American Tel and Tel	160
Western Union Telg	77 1/4
New York Central	33 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	17
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	29
Union Pacific R R	125
Bethelehem Steel	49
United States Steel	56
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 3/4
General Motor	61
Kelvinator	20
American Radiator	19
Socony	12 1/2
Chase Bank	36
National City Bank	32
Int Nickel of Canada	45 3/4
American Smelting	75
Montgomery Ward	41
Sears Roebuck	67

Market dull but steady. Brokers loans down 3 million dollars. Montgomery Ward declared 20 cents quarterly dividend X dividend 11th June. Total business: 1 million.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, May 22

May	(195.00)	194.90—10
August	(194.90)	194.90
October	(194.40)	194.40

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Scattered showers
Central: Cloudy and warmer
Western: Thunder showers

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 21.

July	2.81—03
September	2.79—04
December	2.76—03
January	2.59—03

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 22

Ready Javas	Rs.	13	8 3
Shipment April June	Rs.	4	3 0
Shipment July September	Rs.	4	2 6
Kesar	Rs.	13	7 0
Saraya	Rs.	13	4 0
Java Spot			3.90

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 21

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£117 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£14 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£165 1/2
National Bank of India	£44 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, May 21

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25	
C and F Calcutta per cwt May June sellers	6/9
C and F Bombay per cwt May June sellers	6/6
C and F Karachi per cwt May June sellers	6/6

Smart Rise In Tata Steel Shares

IMPRESSIVE SPECULATIVE BUYING

Absence Of Selling

BOMBAY, May 22.

The local Share Bazar again ruled firm to-day with impressive speculative buying. There was a marked absence of any selling and prices recorded a sharp rise. The tone of the market was strong and the market is becoming highly speculative.

During the last few days outside operators are taking more interest and shorts are covering sales. Thus in the absence of any offerings, prices were moving up by leaps and bounds.

It is said that some Calcutta operators together with local operators are trying to push up prices but the advance being erratic we think it unsafe to enter the market as prices of Dfds. have gone up by about Rs. 150 during the last fortnight.

The outlook of the steel industry is no doubt favourable but the way in which prices are pushed up by speculative buying needs caution in following the rise.

The rise in Tata Steel shares had favourable effect on other sections where Tata Power shares also registered a rise. Cotton mills and Cement shares also fared well.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, May 22.

100	Ahm. Advance	271	4
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	695	0
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	165	10
100	Central India	226	14
100	Colaba	118	12
100	Coorla	90	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	290	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100	Finlay	100	10
100	Gokak	160	10
1000	Hindustan	1575	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	61	4
100	Kohinoor	197	8
250	Laxmi	581	4
100	Madhavji	4	12
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	705	0
250	Modern	45	0
50	Mysore	85	10
100	New Great	111	4
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	250	0
25	Sassoon Silk	39	8
1000	Sholapur	1,980	0
50	Simplex	65	0
100	Swadeshi	161	4
100	Swan	78	12
25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1170	0
1000	Western	652	8
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	108	8
25-50	Central	33	10
500	Imperial	1545	0

STEEL SHARES

Bombay, May 22

Tata Steel Defd.	
Previous closing	Rs. 616/4
To-day's closing	650
Difference	Rs. 33/12

125-500	Im. Conty	383	12
50-100	India	129	8
100	Reserve Bank	131	8
5	Union	5	11
	CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	36	13
70	Gwalior	123	12
160	Indian	484	6
40	Katni Defd.	2305	0
100	Katni Ord.	387	8
10	Okha	276	4
10	Punjab	26	12
100	Shahabad	492	12
70	United	139	0
	INSURANCE.		
15-100	Jupiter	12	8
15-75	New India	41	12
200	Oriental	4835	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	2
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000	Andhra Valley	1596	4
10	Ajmer	13	6
50	Bombay Tram	155	10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 22

Century 164 163 165/10
Bombay Dyeing 690 686 691 690 693 698
Kohinoor 195 197/8
Central India 225 227 226/14
New Great 108 110
Simplex 63 64/11 65
Swadeshi 160 161
Bundi 36/12 36/10 36/13
I Cement 483 481 485 484/6
Punjab 26/10 26/12
Shahabad 490 491 492/8
Andhra 1576 1575 1583 1581 1595 1602 1596
Tata Hydro 163
Tata Power 1547 1542 1552 1563 1562 1575 1571
Tram Ord 155/5 155/10
T Steel Defd 618 621 632 627 635 636 642 641 650
T Steel Ord 162/8 164/4 168/8 165/8 166/8 166/4
Tata Steel 2nd pref 167/8
Bellapur 173 172/8
B Steam 265
B Burma 400 402 401 406

100	Bombay Suburban	176	4
10	Broach	11	12
100	Karachi	220	0
100	Poona	255	0
100	Surat	191	4
100	Tata Hydro	165	10
1000	Tata Power	1571	4
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	892	8
100	C. Province	97	0
100	Dhond Baramati	100	0
100	Gujrat	81	12
100	Mandra Bhon	99	8
100	Pachora Jamner	96	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	99	0
500	Tapty Valley	778	12
	MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur	35	4
30	Tata Steel Def.	650	0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	166	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	Alcock	205	10
50	Belapur	172	8
250	Bombay Steam	285	0
125	Bombay Burma	406	4
50	Bombay Burma Con	142	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-11-3	
50	Bombay Telephone	111	0
100	Indian Bleaching	112	8
100	Indian Radio	501	14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	495	0
1000	Port Canning	572	8
15	Scindia	16	14
80	Premier Construction	82	0
75	Tata Oil	15	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1440	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86	0
5	p.c. Central India	XD. 510	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6
7	p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167	8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620	0

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, May 20

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. state that the report that the United States Treasury had made a further purchase from the Chinese Government stimulated the demand from the Indian Bazaars and Speculators and prices advanced sharply; but buyers were disinclined to follow the rise and on free Chinese offerings and speculative resales prices quickly receded. Mr. Morgenthau announced on May 18th that after a fortnight's conference between the Treasury Officials and representatives of the Chinese Finance Ministry the U. S. agreed to buy from the Central Bank of China substantial amounts of Silver and make available to her the Dollar Exchange for currency stabilisation. The effect of the agreement would seem to have been discounted.—Reuter"

STERLNG SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 22

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £	
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	88	0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0	18 6
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104	0 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	115	10 0
Brazilian Traction Power and Lt Ordinary	dol.	13.25
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	27	0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ordinary	£2	15 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2	6 6
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3	0 0
Kanti Investment Trust Co	0	12 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31	0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	98	0 0
East India Distillers and S F Ordinary	1	4 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	7	6 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	106	10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2	14 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0	3 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	108	0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2	3 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	98	0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 22

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,798
Linseed	13,497
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	7
Gingellyseed	385
Groundnuts	9,142
Castorseed	1,278
Rice	21,624
Myrabollams	1,525
Cottonseed	8,035
Gram	987
Joowar	2,415
Bajree	677
Indian Sugar	7,737
	Tons.
Coal	1,512

LONDON METALS

London, May 21

Copper Braziers	£50
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£12 5/8
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	£199 1/4
Yellow Metal	£39 3/4
Corrugated Sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

Latest Commercial News

COTTON TRADERS AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS

Weather Unfavourable

Silver Steady | Gold Stationary

CHICAGO QUIET

BOMBAY, May 22.

London Exchanges opened with Sterling Dollar at 4.97 and then improved to 4.97 1/16 subsequently further advancing to 4.97 5/16 on good support.

Franc opened at 75.48 and then rose to 75.51, thereafter movements were small and insignificant.

N. Y. COTTON.

Cotton Exchange ruled quiet with traders in a waiting attitude. Further developments in Washington are feverishly awaited. Weather conditions continue unfavourable due to lack of much needed rains.

CHICAGO.

Wheat prices apwed steady but there was no outside interest in absence of any fresh development.

LONDON SILVER

Ruled quiet China sold while India bought gold prices showed no change from the previous rate.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, May 22.

Previous closing	10.41
To-day's opening	10.42
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	10.38
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, May 22.

Previous closing	5.69
To-day's opening	5.71
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.71
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 199

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 22.

New York cotton was quiet but steady in absence of fresh news with traders adopting waiting attitude pending further developments in Washington. Meanwhile weather conditions in eastern belt continue unfavourable due to lack of much needed rains.

Trading in October commenced at 10.42 i.e one point higher than previous closing market was moderately active on steadier Liverpool advices and scattered local buying but activity on whole was very restricted and price moments were very narrow with October sliding back to 10.41 with very steady undertone.

Finally October closed at 10.38—3

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 22.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.36/11.36) 11.38/11.38
October (10.37/10.37) 10.42/10.41
December (10.35/10.34) 10.37/10.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.20) 6.22
American July (6.03) 6.05
Egyptian May (8.81) 8.77
Egyptian July (8.62) 8.59

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

Broach cotton which closed at Rs. 199-4 at 5-30 p.m. was being traded at about Rs. 199-10 due steady N. Y. opening but later it was quoted at Rs. 199-2 due to decline in American futures.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 22.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 50/2, 50/2 and 50/4 prices eased on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by absence of stimulating outside cables while quieter London cables did little to stir up activity closed steady 49/14, 49/14 and 50.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/3, 34/10/6 and 34/10/6 there was very little doing here owing to lack of speculative interest with prices showing slightly easier tendency on scattered selling closed steady at Rs. 34/9/9, 34/10 and 34/10.

JUTES IMPROVE SLIGHTLY

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Jutes slightly improved in sympathy with better Jute and Hessian markets, but the volume of business was very meagre. In coals New Manbhooms dropped one rupee on profit-taking while others kept fairly steady. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government Securities showed better tendency. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 99/6; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/14; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/2; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/5; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/5.

Banks—Central Bank 344; Reserve Bank 130.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas 13/6; Hoshiarpur Doab 96.

Coals:—Bengal 277/8; Bokaro and New Monbhoom 63/8; Ramgur 10/8; Burrakur 11/13; Mundulpore 6/6.

Jutes:—Agarpara Ordy 20/12; Gourepore 576; Kamarhatty 481; Kamarhatty pref 137; Kelvin pref. 155/8; Kinnison 556; Presidency 3/13.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy 19/15; Bengal Telephone Pref 14/9; U. P. Electric 185 small lots; Bengal Iron 5/1; Indian Iron and Steel 9/5; British India Corporation Pref. 145; Indian cables 8; Bengal Bonded Warehouse "A" 754 ex div.

Sugars:—Raza 17; Shree Sitaram 10/10; Moheema Tea Ordy 11/8.

Debenture:—Five and half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee Property 101/4.—A. B.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 22.

Previous closing	4.97 1/32
To-day's opening	4.97 5/16
To-day's closing	4.97 5/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 22.

Previous closing	4.96 15/16
To-day's opening	4.97
To-day's closing	4.97 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 22.

Previous closing	75.48
To-day's opening	75.48
To-day's closing	75.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON SILVER

London, May 22.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	(20 1/16	20
Forward	(20 1/8)	20

The market was quiet steady.
London gold (£6-19-11) £6-19-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, May 22.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 22.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.69 1/2) 5.70 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.52) 37.54
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (63.25) 63.31
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/16

SUMMER SCHOOL OF INDIAN POLITICS

MADRAS, May 22.

Mr. Satyamurthi inaugurated this evening at the Congress House in the presence of a large gathering the Congress Summer School of Indian Politics and Economics.

The first of its kind in Southern India.

The institution is being conducted by the Tamilnad Congress Committee and is not intended to carry on any propaganda.

It will be a purely educational institution where lectures will be delivered by men competent to speak on Indian Politics, Economics, Finance, Khadi, Harijan work etc.

The course which begins to-morrow will be extended over six weeks.—A.P.

Oman Free From Smallpox

SIMLA, May 21.

A communique states that the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has received telegraphic intimation from the office of International D'Hygiene Publique, Paris, that Oman has been declared free from small-pox from May 16, 1936.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 22.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May at 68 3/4, July 69 1/4 market was quiet but steady with very little business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 22.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95. Prices kept steady but there was no new outside interest in absence of any fresh developments.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 22.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£199 1/2 buyers £199 3/4 sellers steady) £199 3/4 buyers £200 1/4 sellers
Lead (£15 5/16 steady) £15 7/16 buyers. No sellers.
Electrolytic Copper £40 1/4 to £40 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (£7 5/16 buyers £7 1/2 paid and sellers) £7 5/16 paid and sellers 7 1/2
Forward (£7 7/16) £7 9/16 paid buyer

SILVER CABLES

London, May 22.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

London, May 20.

China sold. India bought. Bears bought market quietly steady.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 1-11 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 9/16) £18 1/4 buyers £22 3/4
Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April May (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 paid £12 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April May (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 11/16 sellers £13 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

Bombay, May 22.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	3	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	3	9
Sept. 1936 Delivery.			
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	6	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	6	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	6	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	5	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	4	6	9
Wheat September	4	5	9
Linseed May	7	3	3
Linseed September	7	5	9

The tone was quiet.

Cry Of Religion In Danger Exposed

(Continued From Page 1)

methods to that outlook. I want to avoid violence. I should like to convert a great majority of Indian people by peaceful persuasion to this doctrine of Socialism."

THAT MANIFESTO

"The Manifesto objects not only to the doctrines, as it has every right to do, but also to the propagation of ideas in regard to it. That is a very serious matter, for it infringes the most elementary rights of Civil Liberty. The coming of Socialism will inevitably be a lengthy process and it will involve many factors including the education of people to that end. It cannot obviously come to India so long as the British Empire has possession of India. Therefore, our first problem is one of political freedom. After that the people of India will have to decide what form of economic and social organisation they desire in this country.

FREEDOM OF OPINION

"The Manifesto as well as Sir Chimanlal's statement refer to the intolerance of the Congress and I shall be happy to know in what this intolerance consists apart from our criticism of their policies and activities which we consider to have been eminently injurious to the national cause. They have every right to criticise us as aggressively as they like. We stand for freedom on both sides to spread our ideas and to criticise.

THEY STAND BY IMPERIALISM.

"But when some people actually assign inevitable inferences from it,"

Week-End Profit Taking Reduced Many Prices

IRON STEELS FIRMER

Cable Wireless Reacted Sharply

IMPROVEMENT IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 22.

Stock Exchange weekend profit-taking reduced many prices particularly eagle oil twins though other oils were dividends due hardened hopefully elsewhere.

Iron steels occasionally firmer on cessation recent selling but cable wireless reacted sharply last minute bout selling.

Wall Street after hesitency undertone improved.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 22.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 5/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, May 8 £97 7/8
Monday, May 11 £97 7/8
Tuesday, May 12 £97 7/8
Wednesday, May 13, £97 3/8
Thursday, May 14 £97 3/8
Friday, May 15 £97 3/8
Monday May 18
Tuesday, May 19 £97 3/4
Wednesday, May 20 £97 3/4
Thursday, May 21 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 22.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97 and then improved to 4.97 1/16 subsequently further advancing to 4.97 5/16 on good support Franc opened at 75.48 and then rose to 75.51 thereafter movements were small and insignificant.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-6) 20
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 3/4) £4 5/8
Hydro Electric (£7 3/8) £7 1/4
Musical Industries (25-1 1/2) 24-9
Princhin Johnson (46-4 1/2) 46
Imperial Chemical (39-1 1/2) 38-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolseworth New Ford (129-7 1/2) 130
Realisation 1930 (£88 1/4) £88
Dunlop Rubber (35-1 1/2) 34-7 1/2
University Ordinary (32) 31-6
Ford Motors (30-9) 30-4 1/2
Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 5/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 124-4 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (157-6) 158-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20) 19-6
Distillers (108-3) 102-9
Bred and Dyers (7-6) 7-10 1/2
British Celanese (11) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (52-6) 53
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-9) 48-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7) 6-4 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (23) 23-9
Inter Nickels (£45 3/8) £46 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7/3) 7/6
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 22.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 3/4) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 £115
41/2 per cent 1958/68 (£115) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£114 1/2) £112 1/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/8) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (28-6) 28

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-9) 26
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant In Trust (30-9) 30-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (65) 64-6
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/4) £14 5/8
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 3/4
Moddar New (£50-7 1/2) £50
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£9) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-1 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (95-7 1/2) 96-3
Burma Oil (94-7 1/2) 96-9
Mexican Eagle (25-7 1/2) 23-10 1/2
Shell Transport (98-9) 100
Royal Dutch (£35 1/8) £36 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 1/2) £48
L M Ford (£23 7/8) £23 1/2
L N E R Def (£5 5/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/8) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £137
London Board G Stock (£102 1/2) £103

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 22.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 60 3/4) dol 61
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 5/8) dol 33
U S Steel Common (dol 55 3/4) dol 56 1/8
U S Steel Preference unquoted 120

SKIRMISH WITH POLICE & ITS SEQUEL

Special Tribunal Appointed To Try Two Bengali Youths

NOAKHALI, May 22.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. H. G. Waight District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, President, Mr. B. M. Mitra Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas, and Khan Sahib Muhammad Raziuddin Ali, Additional Sadar Sub-divisional Officer, Comilla, Commissioners, which has been formed to try Himangsu Bhowmik and Lal Nandi will sit here at the end of May.

The youths were arrested following a skirmish with the police in a field off Feni town on April 4. Bhowmik was brought here on May 15 under a strong police escort from Chittagong where he had been removed for treatment for a bullet wound received in the skirmish.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 22.

Lionel Edward's Hansa Line s.s. Reichenfels of 4772 Reg. tons, Capt. P Hinrichs, arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Antwerp, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, May 22.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 22-5-36:—

S.S. Shunko Maru (O S K) for China, Japan Ports via Penang.

S.S. Leichenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. City of Warcester (F F C and Co) for American Ports via Cochin, Colombo, Madras, and Rangoon, Calcutta.

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 22.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—20 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 10 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.

For Beyrouth:—17 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

For Alexandritta:—13 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil; 63 bales cotton A H Diab.

S.S. Lichenfels for Hamburg:—200 bags Indian bapla singh St. C Com. Co.; 41 bags gum N Muljee and Co.

For Antwerp:—330 bales cotton C and Thackersey and Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton Ralli Bros. Ltd.

For Amsterdam:—210 bags gum N Muljee and Co.

S.S. City of Venice for Dunkirk:—7 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.; 50 bales cotton oily B Premji and Co.; 27 bales goat hair S and Hajeebhoy and Co.; 1800 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Marseilles:—10 bales cotton B Carsondas and Co.
Patel and Co.

For Montreal:—20 bales woollen rugs Cox and Kings Agents.

S.S. Bardman for Hongkong:—5 cases agarbatti D Dewji; 2 cases ivory S and Hajubhoy and Co.

For Osaka:—51 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, May 22.

S.S. Kidderpore, agents M M and Co., from Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama:—136 cases cotton yarn; 291 cases artificial silk yarn; 65 bales cotton piece goods; 463 cases cotton piece goods; 10 cases artificial silk fents; 30 bales cotton fents; 141 cases toys; 49 cases cotton and artificial fents; 31 cases hosiery; 449 cases cotton and artificial piece goods; 250 cases matting; 9 cases safety razors; 28 cases clocks; 22 cases canvas shoes; 189 cases bicycle parts and fittings; 77 cases rubber balls; 19 cases rubber goods; 300 bags sulphur; 10 cases mosquitto coils; 200 kegs point; 35 cases confectionery; 16 cases playing cards; 33 cases paper fans; 200 bags ginger; 30 cases sugar candy; 15 cases gramophone motors; 69 cases musical instruments; 440 cases glass ware; 51 cases bambo ware; 100 packages manila ropes; 1300 coils manila ropes; 206 cases glass bangles; 268 cases glass bottles; 442 packages porcelain; 154 cases porcelain tiles; 29 cases cellulaid bangles; 300 cases iron ware; 139 cases machinery; 17 cases bobbins; 17 cases elect. goods; 94 cases celluloid goods.

Luck Favours E. Khandesh Village

(Continued from page 1.)

to hold the Congress Session in village succeeded by 21 votes to 14.

The meeting was then adjourned for tea.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Re-assembling after tea, the House appointed the Maharashtra Parliamentary Committee consisting of Sjts. Shankerrao Deo, Kaka Saheb Gadgil, Keshavrao Jedhe, Ramnikrai Mehta and Achyut Patwardhan to put up candidates for the next provincial election and do electioneering campaign and raise funds.

The meeting then supported the candidature of Sheth Govindlal Shivlal for election to the Council of State.

E. KHANDESH SCORES.

Discussion at this stage again turned to the venue for the Congress session and it was suggested that Sholapur should get that honour as it has suffered most from Martial Law. This was in contravention with the earlier decision of the meeting to hold the session in a village. This proposal was later withdrawn. Claims of Ahmednagar, Satara and East Khandesh were next considered. Nagar could gather only two votes. Satara and East Khandesh came to tie with 18 votes each but finally in the poll, East Khandesh scored with 19 votes to 18 for Satara.

So the next Congress will meet at Khiroda near Faizpur in East Khandesh. A representative of districts then assured help and co-operation to East Khandesh in this enterprise. The Reception Committee membership fee was fixed at a minimum of Rs. 25 and about Rs. 5,000 was subscribed thereto on the spot.

A Provisional Committee of Sjts. Shankarao Deo (Chairman) Keshavrao Bakare, and Jedhe (Secretaries) and Poonamchand Onkardas was appointed and it was decided that it should meet on Aug 2.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Banish Boils and Sores

Delhi sores, monsoon boils, acne, etc., are evidence of impoverished or impure blood. You will have them constantly recurring unless your blood has been purified. The finest and speediest medicine for cleansing the blood of impurities is BURGOYNE'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA. This has been famous all over India for nearly 100 years for overcoming skin eruptions, boils, abscesses, etc. Constitutional syphilitic disorders yield gradually to its beneficent action.

But just because it is so good it has been imitated, so always demand BURGOYNE'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA. You will thus assure yourself of getting a medicine made by highly qualified chemists skilled in the knowledge necessary to blend correctly Sarsaparilla, Potassium Iodide and all the other ingredients in this wonderful medicine.

Obtainable from all dispensaries, pharmacies and dealers.

BURGOYNE'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

Other Burgoyne Products include:
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD
EASTON'S SYRUP
EUCALYPTUS & MENTHOL PASTILLES
COD LIVER OIL
EUCALYPTUS OIL

Bombay: M. K. Shah, Manhar Buildings, Princess St.
Calcutta: H. D. Nag, 36 Beniatola Lane.
Madras: South Indian Mercantile Co., 12 Mannaru St.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1936

Gallant Acts Of Sikhs In Addis Ababa

BRAVE DEEDS OF INDIAN CONTINGENT SAVE MANY LIVES

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The bravery and coolness of the Indian soldiers guarding the British Legation in Addis Ababa during the reign of terror that followed the departure of the Emperor are one of the main topics of conversation among the Europeans who lived through those terrible days' writes Christopher Holme, Reuter's special correspondent in Addis Ababa.

For days the Sikhs, commanded by Major Charteris, were to be seen all over the disturbed town, patrolling, rescuing British subjects, and protecting other legations which it seemed impossible to defend against the Shiftas, who, as the easy loot gave out, formed organised bands to make determined attacks on defended buildings.

On Sunday after the Negus left, for instance, the Sikhs arrived in two armed motor-lorries just in the nick of time to save the Turkish Legation. They came in response to an S.O.S. brought by a runner.

ATTACK FROM REAR.

When the first armed motor-lorry drove up the Shiftas attacking the Legation in the darkness turned their fire on the Sikhs.

They did not, however, notice the approach of the other lorry in their rear, and it opened fire on them and drove them off.

Afterwards this patrol visited the Belgian and French Legations, and the French Legation's defenders urged them to stay for the night.

The Sikhs took away the whole of the Turkish Legation's staff, including a baby girl thrown out by her mother in the middle of the shooting and quickly caught by an officer, who was using his other hand to shoot.

Mohammed Aly's Indian store, situated in the worst quarter of the rioting, was successfully defended by 17 assistants, who were supplied with munitions and machine-guns by the Sikhs. The store and warehouse were continually under fire, but the assistants fought off successive organised attacks.

The Sikhs' biggest battle was to save the Belgian Legation on Monday. They left their lorries and deployed through the wood and, making a slow advance through the darkness, fired with machine-guns to cover their rear. One Sikh had both sights shot off his rifle.

The biggest moment for the Sikhs was when a telegram arrived from King Edward and another from the Foreign Minister. These telegrams were read with due ceremony by the Minister from the British Legation steps to the Sikhs. The Minister congratulated them on work worthy of the best traditions of the Indian Army.

JOURNALIST'S ORDEAL.

I found Miss Eleanor Meade, a young American journalist, in the ruins of her looted home.

She wore a man's blue trousers, white shirt, and socks, and her clear-cut features were marred by a huge piece of sticking plaster covering her nose.

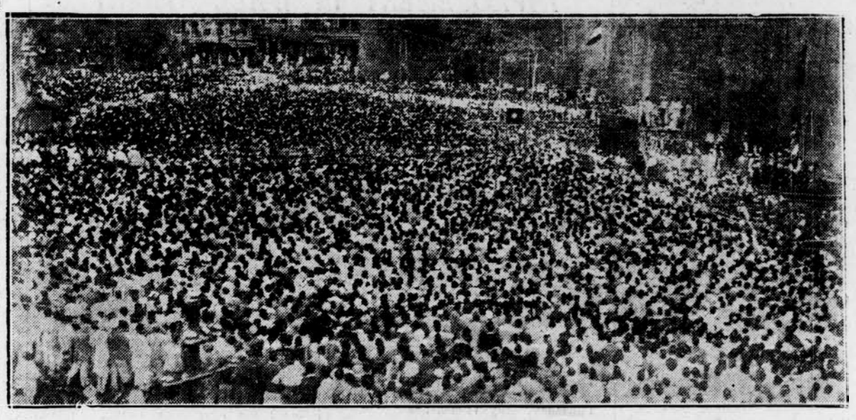
"That's where a Shifta socked me on Saturday morning," she said. "The shooting began and my front door was smashed in, so I slipped under my bed.

"A man and a woman forced their way into my room collecting my things together to take away. Finally I crept out from the bed and the man thereupon punched me with a straight swing on the nose.

"His wife, however, stopped him as he was about to attack me again by telling him that the relief car was arriving.

"I am now wondering where I can borrow a dress to look like a normal female again."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru At Poona



The Congress President addressed a largely attended meeting at Poona on Thursday.

Pt. Jawaharlal (Centre) was the guest of honour at a tea party given by Mr. Gadgil, the Congress M. L. A.

Answer Reforms With Anti-Imperialist Front

T. U. C.'s Appeal For Support To Congress

The General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

The annual session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which came to a successful close recently in Bombay passed momentous resolutions defining the attitude of Labour towards the New Reforms, advocating Congress labour co-operation and cement the two groups in the labour ranks. In a comprehensively worded resolution, the Congress condemned the New Constitution.

The only attitude which the Indian Nation could adopt towards the New Constitution was one of irreconcilable hostility. The T. U. C. in co-operation with the Indian National Congress would carry on vigorous propaganda for Constituent Assembly based on universal sufferage.

In conclusion the T. U. C. was of opinion that to adopt parliamentary opposition was one though not the main means of wrecking the New Constitution but that the acceptance of office within the frame-work of the Government of India Act would be tantamount to becoming tools of British Imperialism and sabotaging the struggle for national independence.

On the basis of the following partial demands, the T. U. C. desires to co-operate with the Indian National Congress to carry on a joint electoral campaign. The Trade Union Congress reaffirms the Calcutta resolution regarding T. U. Constituency regarding general constituency with a large labour vote.

CONGRESS ALLIANCE

By another resolution, the Congress decided to co-operate with the Indian National Congress on the basis of some demands which included the abolition of the land revenue system landlordism and other forms of intermediaries, liquidation of debts of workers and peasants, provision for a minimum wage of at least Rs. 30 per month, 40 hours week, etc., etc.

The Congress was emphatically of opinion that the working class must actively participate and play its due role in the National Movement and the Indian National Congress was to-day the best available means of effecting a united front of the Indian People against Imperialism, the Congress decided to establish relations of close co-operation with the Indian National Congress with the object of broadening and deepening the national struggle for independence.

The T. U. C. welcomed the growth of the Congress Socialist Party and hoped that during the extremely critical, though promising period of his presidency Pundit Jawaharlal would continue to give the same determined and able leadership to the radical forces in the country as he had done at Lucknow and appealed to all left wing elements to give him militant support in this urgent national task.

IMMEDIATE TASKS

The T. U. C. held that considering the magnitude of the offensive launched against the workers the Indian Working Class had not been able to organise a sufficiently powerful resistance and therefore decided that the immediate programme of action to be chalked out must suggest means for bringing about structural unity in the T. U. Movement; mobilising and preparing the working class for struggle on the basis of their vital political and economic demands; giving trade unions a live mass basis, etc.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

Welcoming the resolution passed by the Lucknow Congress proposing to bring the Congress into closer relations with workers, peasants and other mass Anti-Imperialist organisations in the country, the T. U. C. resolved that the Indian National Congress be asked to grant affiliation to the T. U. C.

STAND BY CONGRESS

President's Appeal To Chemists & Druggists

The Bombay Chemists and Druggists' Association, Kalbadevi, presented an address and a purse of Rs. 501 to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, on Friday afternoon.

The address eulogised the services of the Nehru family in the cause of Indian Independence.

Referring to Pandit Jawaharlal, the address, which was in Gujarati, said: "You have been striving your best to ameliorate the lot of the millions of half-naked men and women who have neither enough clothing nor sufficient food to eat. You are also trying to preserve the self-respect of Indians, who are harassed and insulted.

"We have great respect for your work for in your ideal lies the welfare of the whole country."

The Pandit was then presented the address and a purse containing Rs. 501.

Panditji, in the course of his speech, referred to the manifesto issued by the Twenty-one. These gentlemen did not raise their voice against the Ordinance Raj when a resolution was moved at one of the meetings of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, nor did they join hands with the Congress. And it was these people who now raised a hue and cry and criticised him for propagating his views on Socialism. They were, however welcome to criticise. It was for the people to judge which will best suit their country. He had no quarrel with any class or community. He had placed before the country a solution for its problems. If the Liberals or the "Twenty-One" could show the way, they could put it before the country. But instead, they were advancing ridiculous arguments against Socialism. They had broadcast that religion was in danger. Religion had absolutely nothing to do with socialism, which was purely an economic doctrine.

Panditji concluded with an appeal to the merchants to stand by the nation and its premier organisation, the Indian National Congress.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S MOVE

Trying For Pact With Congress To Avoid Conflict At Elections

BENARES, May 21.

An authentic account of the Congress Nationalist Party's last month's meeting at New Delhi, issued to-day, shows that it is proposed to carry on negotiations with the Indian National Congress with a view to arriving, if possible by some mutual understanding between the Congress groups, an understanding to avoid conflict between them during elections to the legislatures.

The President has been given all powers to carry on such negotiations with the Congress executive in charge of the elections. The President has also authority to make any effort he deems proper in the best interests of the country to secure the co-operation of any individual or organisation which stand for Nationalism and political emancipation of India generally, and particularly for objects which the Congress Nationalist Party, has in view.

Pt. Malaviya is leaving for Mussoorie to-morrow by the Dehra Dun Express. He intends staying there till the end of June.—A. P.

CANDIDATES FOR I. M. ACADEMY

Legislators To Confer With Army Authorities

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 22.

There is likely to be another meeting of selected members of the Central Legislature as soon as possible in Simla in pursuance of the Commander-in-Chief's undertaking to the Council of State. This is in connection with Mr. Kalikar's resolution in the last session of the Council of State, urging special measures to attract better quality of recruits for admission to the Indian Military Academy. There was an informal Conference in last April in Delhi between the Army authorities and some members of the Legislatures, but though there was exhaustive discussion, no formal decisions were reached. In order, therefore, to arrive at a definite conclusion, if possible it is understood another Conference of these members will be called.

DR. PARANJPYE REFUSES CO-OPERATION WITH JAWAHAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

It is understood that Dr. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University has replied to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru expressing his inability to join the proposed civil liberties union. Like many other liberals he too apprehends a conflict in future on account of the differences in aim and method of work and differences in the Congress and Reformist mentality making thereby co-operation between the two parties impracticable.

This means that almost all prominent U.P. Liberals have refused co-operation with Pt. Jawaharlal in establishing his proposed civil liberties union.

OPPOSITION TO SIR FAZLI

Who Will Be Punjab's New Minister ?

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRITSAR, May 22.

According to well-informed circles there is much opposition from the Punjab Cabinet to the prospective appointment of Sir Fazil-i-Hussain in succession to Sir Ferozekhan as it is held that Choudhry Chhoturam, by reason of his being leader of the Unionist Party inside the Council, has greater claims for the Ministership. Nawab Ahmed Yarkhan's chances as Lieutenant of Sir Fazli are however considered bright.

Oxford Goes Red

"HOME OF FUTURE CAUSES"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

OXFORD, May 9.

The Oxford Union last night carried a motion by a majority of ten votes "that this House recognises no flag but the red flag".

In spite of predictions to the contrary, there was no trouble, and the only incident was provided by a member who, soon after the debate had started, walked out of the hall with a Union Jack draped over his shoulder.

Mr. Lyall Wilks, of Balliol College, who supported the motion, declared that Hitler had learnt his treatment of the Jews from the British. Even at Oxford he declared the coloured peoples of the Empire were not treated as decent and honourable people and the Carlton Club would not allow its members to bring coloured members of the Empire into the club as a guest.

An opponent of the motion, Mr. Patrick Anderson, Worcester College, said that the red flag did not stand for anything good or worth while. The British Empire was an experiment and they should not break the test tube before the experiment was completed. There was only one force which stood at internationalism to-day, and that was the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The news of the passing of the resolution acted like a red rag to the Hon. Quintin Hogg, the ex-president of the Oxford Union, and son of Lord Hailsham. "I find it difficult to speak temperately about present Oxford political tendencies", he declared, "What blithering fools". But only "blithering" was not the adjective used by the son of the Lord Chancellor, who added: "My only hope is that this motion has been framed in an extreme form to attract attention—to express something less violent.

Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Vice-Chancellor of the university refused to comment on the resolution passed by his students. All that he thought useful to say was "This is the sort of thing one ought to sleep on before expressing an opinion".

However, Mr. John Strachey, the left-wing propagandist, was extremely pleased. "A very sensible decision on the part of my old University" he told me on the 'phone. "It shows that Oxford is now the home of future causes rather than of lost causes. Obviously this vote represents a revulsion against the present international situation. Under graduates realise that it is the capitalist system which produces wars".

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

YOU SHALL NOW SEE THE THEFT OF THE CROWN JEWELS! TURN OUT THE LIGHTS!
AS THE PICTURE FLASHES ON THE DARK WALL, WADE SPEAKS ----
4-29
"THERE IS NO LIGHT IN THE JEWEL ROOM, BUT THE INFRA-RED CAMERA SHOWS THE CROWN JEWELS CLEARLY"
"A MAN APPEARS! HE GROPES HIS WAY TO THE JEWEL-CASE!"
"AS HE TAKES THE JEWELS, THE MAN HEARS SOMEONE ELSE IN THE ROOM — IT IS HALLOWELL!"
LYMAN ANDERSON
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